

No progress in Oslo; Peres, Arafat meet again today in Stockholm

DAVID MAKOVSKY
OSLO

PRIME Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat made no headway during 90 minutes of talks here this weekend. Instead, sources said, they did little more than restate their known positions.

Sources said Rabin gave Arafat a choice: Move speedily to Palestinian elections and drop the issue of IDF redeployment from urban centers in the territories, or be prepared for a protracted negotiations on both issues.

Arafat said this would be a violation of the Oslo accord, and that the Palestinians would find a solution to the security concerns that are holding up redeployment, the sources said.

"There is a crisis," Ahmed Qreia (Abu Ala) said. "Israel is reneging on its commitment to implement the interim accord. It is trying to move away from the spirit of the agreement. There is no need to reopen talks on redeployment."

But Nabil Shaath, the PLO's chief negotiator said the two sides have yet to reach a dead end, and negotiations would continue.

Peres also rebutted Abu Ala's charge. "There was no crisis [Saturday] night. We have conflicting needs. We are not quitting the [Oslo accord]. Rather the peace process is unprecedented, unlike anything else in the world. You cannot just look up these issues in a manual. We are here not to impose ourselves on the Palestinians, but to discuss these issues with them."

In his public remarks, Arafat was careful not to adopt a confrontational posture on the issue of redeployment. "Elections have to be under international supervi-

sion, and away from Israeli interference," he told a news conference.

Later, however, after arriving in Helsinki, Arafat accused Israel of delaying the Palestinian elections. "We are facing a problem by the delay of the timetable that has been accepted by both of us," Arafat told a news conference.

He also got annoyed when a reporter asked whether he would defer elections indefinitely as long as terrorism continued. "Why, does terror stop elections in Israel? Does crime stop elections in the United States? Democracy means more stability."

The only conclusion, Rabin, Peres, and Arafat reached at their meeting, which began after midnight Saturday night, was that talks would resume in Cairo on Wednesday and last for two days.

But officials involved in those talks admitted that the conceptual divide separating the sides cannot be bridged at their level, only by Rabin, Peres, and Arafat.

Peres and Arafat will meet in Stockholm today, as a prelude to another meeting among the three next week.

It remains unclear if both sides were only putting forward opening positions on Saturday night.

Among the ideas believed to be favored by Peres are redeployment in such areas as Jenin or Tulkarm, where there are not a large number of Jewish settlers, and enhancing the civilian powers granted to the Palestinians throughout the territories.

Rabin flew to Tokyo last night, the first Israeli prime minister to visit Japan. He will go on to Seoul on Wednesday, where he again will be the first prime minister to visit that country.



Two workers yesterday hoist the Jordanian flag outside the Tel Aviv hotel from which the Jordanian Embassy will operate until permanent quarters can be found. (AP)

Star of David flies over Amman as Israeli embassy opens

ARYEH DEAN COHEN
AMMAN

THE Star of David began flying over Amman at 11:45 yesterday morning, as Israel officially opened its embassy in Jordan, marking another important step in implementing the peace agreement between the two countries.

In Tel Aviv, meanwhile, Israeli and Jordanian diplomats and journalists witnessed the unveiling of the Jordanian flag at the Jordanian embassy's temporary quarters in the Dan Hotel. Omar Rifa'i, a key negotiator with Israel during the peace talks, represented Jordan at the ceremony.

In Amman, several dozen Jordanians lined up around the Forte Grand Hotel to watch charge d'affaires Ya'acov Rosen and administrator Roni Porat raise the flag alongside those of Jordan and the hotel, as a giant Santa Claus perched atop the hotel entrance added a festive touch.

"Until now, we've only seen each other through the sights of a gun, or on television," Rosen said afterwards. "Now we have to psychologically get to know each other, get used to each other."

Hardly a murmur of protest was heard in the crowd, as Jordanian security men kept a few dozen demonstrators blocks away. The protesters held placards decrying the opening of the "Zionist embassy" and carried black flags.

Several hundred reportedly staged a sit-down strike near the

Jordanian prime minister's office and burned an Israeli flag, but little if any of the protest was felt near the hotel, located in the Shmiesani financial district.

For the most part, there were warm smiles all around as Yoav Biran, foreign ministry director-general for Middle Eastern affairs and the peace process, first pulled aside a blue curtain outside room 608 of the luxury hotel to reveal the sign indicating that rooms 608-614 are now officially the Israeli embassy.

Uri Halfon, director of the ministry's properties department, then attached a gold mezuzah to the doorpost.

Referring to the opening of the Jordanian embassy in Tel Aviv, Biran said: "I'm sure these two embassies will constitute cornerstones on which we will together build a bridge - a bridge of peace, a bridge of good neighborliness, a bridge of friendship and cooperation."

"The long border between Israel and Jordan, the Yarmuk in the north and the Gulf of Eilat and Akaba in the south, separated us for many years. Today, it unites us, and together we will further develop the Jordan River Valley," Biran added that he hoped the

peace between Israel and Jordan would "encourage other neighbors of Israel to join in to complete this circle of peace, so that we will have in the Middle East a true, comprehensive, stable, and lasting peace."

The Israeli flag was then unfurled inside the embassy suite, where Rosen - who together with Porat will man the temporary embassy until an ambassador is selected and additional staff is added - stood behind a modest wooden desk with his wife, Annette, next to several junior Jordanian Foreign Ministry staffers.

Rosen thanked the gathered diplomats representing the USSR, Egypt, and particularly Spain ("Let's not forget Madrid") for their help in bringing about the beginning of the process of "building the peace for the future," before drinking a toast to mark the occasion before raising the flag.

Taking his first practical step in that direction, the excited Rosen handed out business cards to Jordanian onlookers who approached him outside the hotel, and spoke of the importance of joint ventures.

Israel, he said, had already presented ideas about solving Jordan's water problems, an important step in building peace. "If no one is hungry or thirsty," said Rosen as he glanced around him, "they will start smiling and see the bright future."

Officer killed, 7 soldiers hurt in S. Lebanon

DAVID RUDGE

AN IDF officer was killed and seven soldiers were wounded, in a Hizbullah ambush on the northern outskirts of Marjayoun in the heart of the security zone yesterday.

Four gunmen from the Hizbullah gang that carried out the ambush were killed when the soldiers charged them, despite having lost their commanding officer.

Two of the wounded were in moderate or serious condition in Haifa's Rambam Hospital last night, one suffering from eye wounds and the other from shrapnel wounds to his chest and abdomen.

The five other wounded soldiers are being treated in the Rebecca Sieff Hospital in Safed for shrapnel and bullet wounds to their arms and legs.

The ambush occurred while the troops, all from the Golani Brigade, were on operational duties, patrolling the road leading from Marjayoun to the Druse village of Hatzbia to the north, just three kilometers from the border.

The Hizbullah gunmen are believed to have waited in ambush for the patrol for several hours. As the IDF troops were passing, they opened fire with anti-tank and automatic weapons.

The officer, a lieutenant, was killed and seven of his soldiers were wounded. Two of the wounded, Cpl. Moshe Yatziv, 20, from Haifa, suffered chest and abdomen wounds, while Warrant Officer Nadir Ra'ah, 28, a Beduin tracker from Bir-el-Maksoor in the Galilee, suffered eye wounds.

They were evacuated by helicopter to Rambam Hospital, where both underwent surgery last night. Hospital director Prof. Moshe Revah said the two soldiers were both in stable condition.

Nevertheless, he said it was impossible to guarantee what would happen to the wounded tracker's eye. He said the soldier was being treated in the hospital's neurosurgical department.

The five other wounded soldiers were treated in the field before being transferred by ambulances to the Safed hospital. Deputy hospital director Dr. Calin Shapira said they were all suffering from slight injuries, although one had a bullet wound in the leg.

The attack occurred shortly before 1 p.m. O/C Northern Command Maj.-Gen. Amiram Levine described the conditions in the area as "difficult."

"We are in a difficult battle with terrorist organizations, led by Hizbullah, in south Lebanon, which are fighting us using guerrilla and terror tactics," Levine told reporters as he visited the wounded at Rambam Hospital last night.

The terrorists "have had some successes, but these will cease. Today in an ambush by Hizbullah from very close quarters, they tried to hit our force, in very difficult circumstances for our force, and for these reasons our soldiers paid a heavy price."

"But despite that, they charged [the terrorists] and wiped out the gang," said Levine. "In the final analysis, we will have to defeat them, take the initiative in our

hand, and attack them." Regarding the heavy casualties suffered by the South Lebanese Army in the past few days, Levine said: "The SLA is our partner in the battle to ensure peace and quiet for our settlements, and their settlements in south Lebanon. It is a common interest."

"The SLA has suffered serious losses, sometimes more than us, but both sides are doing their utmost," he said.

Levine, in response to other questions, accused Hizbullah of not differentiating between civilians and soldiers. He noted that Lebanese civilians, including a two-year-old girl, were being treated in a hospital in Israel following Hizbullah attacks.

"Our task is to fight them, and we will do it well, with patience and determination," said Levine, who declined to go into further details about the IDF's likely response to the latest wave of Hizbullah attacks.

In just over a week, since Levine took over as head of northern command, two IDF soldiers have been killed and eight wounded. During the same period, nine SLA soldiers have been killed in separate Hizbullah attacks, and several others wounded, as well as a number of Lebanese civilians.

Chief of General Staff Ehud Barak praised the action of the Golani soldiers in yesterday's clash. He said 20 terrorists had been killed in the past month, in the ongoing battle in the security zone in south Lebanon.

There was speculation last night that the IDF might be preparing to launch concerted action against Hizbullah and other terrorist organizations operating from Lebanon.

UN sources reported that the IDF has sent in armored reinforcements to the western and central sectors, apparently to bolster the SLA positions in those areas.

Hizbullah, in a statement yesterday, claimed responsibility for the ambush, and later admitted that four of its activists had been killed.

The extremist Shi'ite organization maintained that its gunmen were killed during the search operations after the ambush and not in clashes at the time.

IDF and SLA gunmen blasted suspected terrorist targets north of the zone, particularly in the Iklim al-Toufah area. In response, Hizbullah fired a number of Katyusha rockets directly at Marjayoun, where three civilians were reported to have been wounded.

During the course of the day, gunmen also fired at an SLA position near Barasheet village, in the western sector, and at another SLA outpost in the Rehan region in the eastern part of the zone.

There were no casualties in either of those attacks, and in both cases IDF and SLA gunmen returned fire.

Lebanese observers noted that Hizbullah had intensified its operations in the past few days, particularly against the SLA.

SLA Commander Gen. Antoine Lahad said over the weekend that Hizbullah would not succeed in its aim in trying to bring about the collapse of the SLA.

Shohat: No plans to drop or delay capital gains tax

SARAH HONIG

THE government will not drop the capital gains tax or re-evaluate its capital market policy when Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin returns from the Far East, Finance Minister Avraham Shohat insisted yesterday.

After the weekly cabinet meeting, he said the capital gains tax will take effect on January 1, as scheduled.

The relatively calm cabinet session was conducted without Rabin or Foreign Minister Shimon Peres. The session was chaired by Transport Minister Yisrael Kessar.

Shohat's comments came against a background of reports from government sources that the tax, approved only three weeks ago, might not be imposed as scheduled, and even that Shohat plans to resign.

Economics Minister Shimon Shetret has proposed shelving the tax, and Tourism Minister Uzi Baram has come out publicly for amending the unpopular tax he considers politically damaging to Labor.

Trade and Industry Minister Micha Harish reportedly told the cabinet Rabin had told him he would begin a "thorough re-evaluation" of the government's entire capital market policy, though Harish qualified his statement by saying that this had nothing to do with Shetret's initiative.

Shohat noted that he had several conversations with Rabin prior to his departure for Oslo, and that the notion of a review of the government's policy had not come up, nor had amending or delaying the capital gains tax.

"I have absolutely no intention of resigning," Shohat stressed. "The economic situation is excellent. All indicators are that it will continue, and therefore there is no reason for me to step down, nor do I foresee such a reason. The fact that there is so much gloom around has nothing to do with empirical facts, but with ministerial chatter."

Shohat was said to have adopted an aggressive stance at the cabinet (Continued on Page 2)

Market rallies on rumors of demise of capital gains tax

RACHEL NEIMAN

THE stock market rallied yesterday in response to rumors that the capital gains tax might be canceled or delayed until spring.

Trading opened with a boom, with the Meretz market showing significant increases. The Two-Sided Index registered a 3.98 percent leap to 172.76, trading on excess demand of NIS 250 million on supply of NIS 5 million. At the same time, the Maof Index rose 2.79% to 172.32. The Karam, which closed up 4.99% at 147.98 also traded on demand of NIS 250m. An incredible 88% stocks traded upwards, and 42% of them rose more than 5%. Bonds traded on demand of NIS 100 million.

The rumors continued throughout the trading day, despite Finance Minister Avraham Shohat insistence the capital gains tax would be implemented.

"The bourse will only be ready to implement the tax in May or June," said one broker, "but by then it will be election time."

Many seemed ready to hold out against the hope that Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin keep his promise that there would be no capital gains tax as long as he is prime minister.

Only during the last hour of trading did Shohat's protestations take effect and prices began to level off. The Maof options, which had jumped so strongly at the beginning, declined to 50% of their original high.

"What is happening today is a continuation of the slight rises of last week," said broker Eli Sudri, of Mishmanim Sudri. "If the market can behave this way despite (Continued on Page 2)

Russia sends invasion force into Chechnya

News agencies
GROZNY, Chechnya

RUSSIAN troops backed by jets and helicopters rolled into the breakaway republic of Chechnya yesterday in a bid to restore Moscow's control over the region.

As Russian tanks, paratroopers and infantry advanced on Grozny from three sides, Chechen officials said they were prepared to try and negotiate a peace settlement.

Two brief clashes were reported, with local news reports of up to four people dead and more than 10 wounded. No independent confirmation was possible.

Chechen leader Dzhokhar Dudayev, a former Soviet air force general who has led the drive to take his North Caucasus land out of

the Russian Federation - starting with a declaration of independence in 1991 - reacted with defiance. "We will defend ourselves," the 50-year-old leader was quoted by Interfax as saying, adding that Moscow would have to bear responsibility for the consequences of the incursion.

Chechen's foreign minister, Shamshed Yusef, told reporters: "They cannot kill every Chechen. There are more than one million of us and every one of us will fight." He said Chechens would not attend today's peace talks in

nearby Vladikavkaz. But the Russian incursion seemed to be prompting Chechen leaders to agree to talks.

Chechen Finance Minister Timaz Abubakarov said he and eight other officials would meet today with Russian representatives.

Hostile reaction, Page 4

Delors won't run for French presidency

OUTGOING European Commission President Jacques Delors, dashing the hopes of the French Left, said yesterday he would not run for president in 1995.

"I have decided not to be a candidate for president of the republic," the Socialist Delors said, describing his decision as "irrevocable". His decision to bow out of the race appeared to pave the way for a candidate of the Right to win the Elysee presidential palace for the first time since the 1974 election of Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

(Reuters)

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Foreign Minister Shimon Peres listens to a woman whose daughter, 18, was killed in a terror attack, as he passes a group of anti-Arafat protesters during a stroll through Oslo yesterday. (AP)

Ramon attacks moves to postpone health law

HISTADRUT Chairman Haim Ramon yesterday sharply attacked all the ministers and MKs who are trying to delay implementation of the state health insurance law, which is due to go into effect on January 1.

Speaking at the Histadrut's Parliament session yesterday, Ramon announced that "anyone who opposes the law wants to bring about the collapse of the health system and of the Histadrut's Kupat Holim, which serves 65% of the population."

The health law has come under increasing fire in the past few days from ministers and MKs — especially of the social caucus — hospital directors, doctors' unions and economists. Members of the Knesset's Labor and Social Affairs Committee said last week that the law in its present form would be "a

disaster." Labor's Knesset faction is due to discuss the crisis today.

Ramon yesterday blasted all those opposing the law, saying they "want to bring us back to the system of health country clubs for the rich, which was the situation in 1992 when I was health minister, when the gap in services between what Kupat Holim members and members of other health funds received was 40%. There was one health system for the rich and another for the poor."

"And it is obvious that if this law is not implemented, then Kupat Holim [Clalit], which provides health services for the majority of the population, will collapse immediately, and its deficit would reach NIS 1.5 billion — NIS 2b."



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mourn the passing of
ISRAEL HENRY BEREN ז"ל

A devoted friend and generous benefactor
A caring human being who loved Israel and stood by it
in its trials and triumphs

We regret to announce the death of
our former colleague

SEYMOUR GELDIN

Management and Staff
The Jerusalem Post

Our dear
HILDE CAPELL
passed away

The funeral will take place today,
Monday, December 12, 1994, at 13:45, at the
Yarkon Cemetery
Please refrain from condolence visits.

The mourners: Dr. Hans Capell and Family

We regret to announce the death of our father,
grandfather, and great-grandfather

ISIDORE KARP

Funeral and shiva in New York
Rita Baumgarten and Family (Jerusalem)
Bebe Levitt and Family (Woodmere)

To the Huerta and Schiffman Families
Our deepest sympathy, on the untimely passing of
DAFNA SCHIFFMAN-HUERTA, M.D.

Stuart, Nancy, Leigh and Jenna Myers

Finance Minister Avraham Shohat said yesterday that despite all the opposition, the health insurance law will go into effect as scheduled.

Shohat, who spoke at yesterday's cabinet session, warned that any delay would drain the state budget and lead to the collapse of the health funds.

Yesterday's Golani Brigade patrol, in which the officer was killed, was routine, but it is also part of an effort to convince the SLA that it is not being used to take casualties in place of the IDF.

The SLA is now predominantly Shi'ite. This is a change from its inception in the mid-1980s, when Maronite Christians were dominant. One of Israel's few policy

ברוך דיין אמת

In deepest sorrow we mourn the loss of our beloved
husband, father, grandfather and great-grandfather

**Rabbi Dr. BENJAMIN
MORGENSTERN זצ"ל הכהן**

The funeral took place yesterday, Sunday, December 11, 1994
(8 Tevet, 5755) at Eretz Hachaim Cemetery,
Shimon Junction (near Beit Shemesh).
Shiva at 4 Shimon St., Jerusalem.

Wife: Sylvia Morgenstern
Children: Dr. Jack and Debbie Morgenstern and family
Marilyn and Jules Finkel and family
Sisters: Molly Belenken
Evelyn Schreiber, New York

Educational Centers in Israel of the Rabbinical Council of America
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The Administration, Faculty, and Students of the Yeshivot
express their profound grief and sense of loss, on the passing of

**Rabbi Dr. BARUCH
MORGENSTERN**
of blessed memory

Rabbi Morgenstern served the Rabbinical Council of America
and our yeshivot for many years, in positions of leadership, with
devotion and love. He will be missed by all.

May his family be consoled among the mourners of Zion and Jerusalem.

Rabbi Reuben Aberman Chairman, Hanhalla Rabbi Moshe Gallinsky Director General



AMIT WOMEN

expresses genuine sorrow at the passing of a dear friend

**Rabbi BENJAMIN
MORGENSTERN ז"ל**

and extends sincerest condolences to the family:
Wife: Sylvia; Sisters: Millie Belenken, Evelyn Schreiber
Children, Grandchildren and Great-grandchildren
המקום ירחם אתכם בתוך שאר אבלי ציון וירושלים

Shoshanna Rick Chmn. Israel Executive Dr. Ami Ze'evi Director General Mrs. Norma Hotzer National President

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SAUL H. GORENSTEIN
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The funeral was held Saturday night, December 10, 1994
Shiva at Maon Harofeh, Motza Elite

The bereaved:
His son: Prof. Arthur and Ayala Goren
His daughter: Dr. Judith Ronat
His grandchildren: Dr. Avner and Yedida Goren and family
Amos and Hagar Goren and family
Naomi and Azriel Shilo and son
Ethan W. Ronat
David M. Ronat

His brothers: Max and Samuel Gorenstein and families

Vilna'i: Details of air force accident should have been made public

LIAT COLLINS and ALON PINKAS

DETAILS of the accident in which two soldiers were killed at an air force base last week "should have been published," Deputy Chief of General Staff Maj.-Gen. Matan Vilna'i said yesterday.

He told the cabinet it was "a mistake" not to immediately publish the relevant details.

Meanwhile, OC Air Force Maj.-Gen. Herzl Bodinger said the decision to withhold the details of the accident had been made by the IDF Spokesman.

Bodinger was speaking on Educational Television's *A New Evening*, the first interview he has given

since news of the accident leaked out five days ago. He has been accused of ordering the initial news blackout.

He refused to answer questions about whether he supported the censorship policy in this case, even though both Chief of General Staff Lt.-Gen. Ehud Barak and Ori Orr, chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, have said that nothing would have happened had the incident been reported.

"There is a censor and a spokes-

man, and it's forbidden to speak without their permission. This interview was also authorized by the censor, and he's sitting here and authorizing what I say," Bodinger commented.

He recalled a similar incident in which *Ha'aretz* petitioned the High Court petition for permission to publish details about an accident and the court ruled that it spike the story.

Bodinger said that he is as hurt by media criticism as anyone else, "but you must differentiate be-

tween facts, rumors, and emotions."

Barak also backed the decision to withhold the details of the accident. "The air force operates according to comprehensive considerations whose aim is not to conceal information from the public, but from our enemies," he told reporters during a visit to an army base.

"Each time there is an accident, the circumstances are considered on their merits. I have full confidence in the integrity and sense of responsibility of the OC Air Force."

NEWS IN BRIEF

Agency man: No agreement on Dinitz's suits

There was no agreement of any kind between Jewish Agency Chairman Simcha Dinitz and the agency regarding the use of his Syma credit card for personal expenses, a prosecution witness said. Moshe Nativ, who was head of the Jewish Agency delegation to the US in 1988 and 1989, said that Dinitz's expenses on the Syma card were supposed to be gone over with the agency, and Dinitz was expected to return all monies the agency had laid out for his personal expenses.

Hammer elected chairman of NRP

The National Religious Party Convention yesterday elected Ze'ev Hammer as party chairman. Hammer's proposals for the definition of responsibilities of senior party functionaries easily defeated those of his most serious rival, Haim Forst, head of the Metzad faction. The NRP Convention will convene again next month to discuss the introduction of party primaries.

Weizman urges settlers to moderate image

JEWISH residents in the territories have a serious image problem and should work on changing the public perception of them as extremists, President Ezer Weizman said during a visit to Omiel yesterday.

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Effective tomorrow, Tuesday, December 13, the transit fee at land frontier crossing posts will be raised to the following:
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Ichilov to fire three staffers after oxygen supply mishap

THREE Ichilov Hospital staffers will be dismissed and three others, including the deputy director and head nurse, will be reprimanded, as part of an administrative reorganization recommended yesterday by the Health Ministry.

The recommendation followed a committee investigation into the accidental disconnection of oxygen to the hospital a month ago. The report will also be sent to Attorney-General Michael Ben-Yair.

While finding many shortcomings, the committee - headed by

Hillel Yaffe Hospital Director Dr. Meir Oren - said it could not causally link "with complete certainty" the death or deterioration of patients with the disconnection of oxygen supplies, "just as we cannot rule this out completely."

The ministry, which shares ownership of the hospital with the Tel Aviv Municipality, refused to provide reporters with the 77-page committee report, but only handed out the spokeswoman's own four-page summary.

"The report is only for the minister and director-general [and the

hospital director]," said ministry spokeswoman Yifat Ben-Hai.

After visiting the hospital and interviewing 34 witnesses, the committee concluded that the oxygen cutoff lasted 45 minutes. In one department, the staff - which had begun administering manual respiration to patients - were unaware for another 45 minutes that the piped-in oxygen supply had been restored. A total of 19 patients in the hospital were completely dependent for breathing on respirators, while an additional eight were receiving extra oxygen.

JUDY SIEGEL

The Oren Committee said the decision to cut off the oxygen supply during renovations was carried out in a careless manner, and in violation of work procedures, Labor Ministry orders, and instructions laid down by the tender under which the contractor was hired.

The committee added that administrative, logistical, engineering and maintenance failures were

directly caused by "poor organizational structure" and inadequate definition of responsibility of the hospital's building, infrastructure and maintenance branch.

Asked whether the ministry itself could be blamed for poor supervision of the hospital, Ben-Hai said it had previously warned Ichilov about its "faulty organizational structure," but that management had paid no attention.

In any case, the building, the infrastructure and maintenance

branch was staffed by employees of the municipality and not of the Health Ministry, she said.

Three workers - including hospital deputy director-general Dr. Bianca Lederman, the chief nurse, and the head of the building branch - should be reprimanded, the ministry recommended.

In addition, three staffers from the building branch will be dismissed and not permitted to perform any administrative task in the city's health system.

Hospital Director Dr. Gabi Barabash was abroad when the inci-

dent occurred, but took full responsibility for the delay in Ichilov's reporting the cutoff. He said that Lederman had called him soon after the incident to tell him what happened, but had said that no patients had been harmed.

Thus, said Barabash, he thought the hospital should investigate the failure itself and only then report to the ministry.

The hospital waited three days to report the incident to the ministry. The public first learned of it from a story in *Ma'ariv*, four days after the incident occurred.



Ornit Peretz, a waitress from the Carmel Jordan River Hotel, offers a fruit cocktail to a tour operator from Jordan, one of 60 who attended the first Joint Israel-Jordan Tourism Industry meeting yesterday at the Tiberias Moriah Plaza Hotel. Mohammed Kurd, director of Royal Tours, the in-house tour operators for Royal Jordanian Airlines, said that "Now the Israelis [are visiting Jordan]... but by this summer we will see thousands of Jordanians coming to Israel."

NIS68m. to cover handling of hazardous materials

LIAT COLLINS

The cabinet yesterday granted a NIS 68 million request by Environment Minister Yossi Sarid and Finance Minister Avraham Shohat to equip and train personnel to deal with hazardous materials.

The money will allow the implementation of a combined operations plan that was drawn up last year, which involves police, the

fire brigade, Magen David Adom, Environment Ministry and local authorities.

The budget will be spread over four years, during which emergency response centers will be established, personnel will be trained and special equipment purchased.

A fixed annual budget will be put aside to maintain the system.

Last year the government authorized Sarid to head a plan for the integrative treatment of hazardous materials, but Sarid recently threatened to resign the position saying he could not take responsibility for the system without funds.

Yesterday he expressed satisfaction with the special budget.

The cabinet also approved Sarid's proposal to establish a training school for personnel dealing with hazardous materials. Just one firefighter today in the entire country has completed a full three-month professional course in the subject.

Experts urge screening for rare HIV-2 virus

JUDY SIEGEL

AIDS experts at Ichilov and Sheba hospitals are urging the government to add a test for the very rare HIV-2 virus to the conventional AIDS test.

The doctors, who detected HIV-2 for the first time here in two women from West Africa, argue that the ease of air travel may expose this country to the much-less-common strain.

Michael Burke, Ami Vonsover, Yisrael Yust (a member of the Health Ministry's AIDS Steering Committee), Yaffa Shlomo-David, Irena Zeldis, Hagit Rudich, and Nurit Vardimon write about the second AIDS retrovirus in the December issue of the *Israel Journal of Medical Sciences*. They note that HIV-2 has been found in West Africa and among West Africans living in Europe and America, and even among natives of Western countries.

Asked to comment, AIDS steering committee chairman Dr. Zvi Ben-Yishai said he would read the article and bring the issue before the committee, but he said he

doubted that adding the HIV-2 test would be cost effective.

At present, donated blood for use in hospitals is tested for HIV-1 but not for HIV-2.

Although the eight national AIDS testing centers do not test for HIV-2, Ichilov has performed the test on some people. Two women were confirmed to be HIV-2 carriers. One was a 30-year-old single woman from the Ivory Coast who arrived here in February 1993; the second, 29, married and pregnant arrived in July last year. She had an abortion after learning she was a carrier.

Because of immunological differences between the two viruses, the standard HIV-1 test does not always detect HIV-2.

"The situation today with HIV-2, to some extent resembles that which existed several years ago prior to routine testing for HIV-1," the authors note. "At the present time, no cases of HIV-2 infection have been described in Israeli residents, but the hazard does exist..."

Poland's Righteous Gentiles get rights of war veterans

BATSHEVA TSUR

POLAND'S parliament, the Sejm, has recognized Polish Righteous Gentiles as combatants, entitling them to the full rights of war veterans, Sejm President Josef Oleksi said yesterday in Jerusalem.

Oleksi and nine other Polish MPs visited Yad Vashem at the end of the week and later held talks with chairman Avner Shalev, and Prof. Yisrael Gutman, head of its research department.

Some 4,500 Poles have received the title of Righteous Gentiles - more than a third of those so honored, Yad Vashem spokeswoman Billy Laniado said. The Sejm's action is considered a further step in the warming of relations with Israel and the Jewish people.

During the talks at Yad Vashem, the Israeli representatives

raised the issue of the famed Ringelblum Archives, the "Oneg Shabbat" records kept clandestinely in the Warsaw Ghetto and hidden underground in milk cans before the revolt. Israel has repeatedly requested one of the two carbon-copies which are currently held in the Zich, the Institute of Jewish Culture.

The requests were denied, but the parliamentary delegation said it would raise the issue in Warsaw. In his will, historian Emmanuel Ringelblum requested that the archives be transferred to Tel Aviv.

Oleksi also stressed the importance with which his country views educational visits to Israel by Polish youth, saying that this would add momentum to the friendly dialogue on the joint past of the Poles and Jews.

Dyslexic petitions court for oral bagrut

A DYSLEXIC girl yesterday petitioned the High Court of Justice against the Education Ministry's refusal to let her take her matriculation exams orally.

The girl, who is now in 12th grade, was examined last year by the Nitzan Institute, which specializes in learning disabilities. It recommended that she be allowed to take all her humanities exams orally. However, with the exception of the English exam, the ministry decided she would have to take all her exams in the standard written format.

The ministry's exceptions committee even took away some of the concessions she had previously been granted, such as the right to rewrite her exams or to have some of her writing mistakes ignored.

The petition charged that the ministry's decision was not based on any professional evaluation.

Furthermore, the petition charged, the decision discriminates against the petitioner with respect to other dyslexic children, who are allowed to take their exams orally. (Hum)

Tax-break sought for married women

THE Histadrut is trying to obtain extra income-tax credit points for married working women to compensate them for the higher health tax they will have to pay under the national health insurance system.

Until now, married working women received a 30 percent discount on their health insurance fees. The new health tax will be 4.8 percent tax on all income (except for 3.2 percent for the first NIS 2,000) for all wage earners.

Capital must explain failure to name woman to religious council

EVELYN GORDON

THE High Court of Justice has given the Jerusalem city council 45 days to explain why an Orthodox woman should not be appointed to the city's religious council.

The show-cause order, issued by Justice Dov Levine, was in response to a petition by Solly Sharvit, an Orthodox woman who was one of One Jerusalem's three candidates for the religious council. Sharvit's father, Akiva Azoulay, was for many years the deputy head of the capital's religious council.

While Sharvit's candidacy was rejected by the city council, One Jerusalem's other two candidates, who were both men, were approved. Michal Manor, an Orthodox woman nominated by Tsomet, was also rejected by the council, as were Conservative and Reform candidates.

The petition charges that,

though the city gave no reasons for its rejections, it seems clear that Sharvit was not approved only because of her sex.

In unofficial conversations with Nurit Yardeni-Levy, a One Jerusalem councilwoman, religious city council members confirmed that they had rejected Sharvit because she is a woman, the petition says.

The petition argues that this decision contradicts previous High Court rulings that a woman cannot be kept off a religious council just because of her sex. It also makes no sense, the petition said, because the religious council is a statutory rather than a halachic body and decides how state funds will be spent. Women, the petition noted, have as great an interest as men do in the maintenance of religious services.

Weizman meets Britons seeking Vanunu's release

BATSHEVA TSUR

PRESIDENT Ezer Weizman yesterday held an unscheduled meeting with actress Susannah York and six other British peace activists who came to request amnesty for Mordechai Vanunu, convicted of revealing nuclear secrets.

Weizman decided to invite them into his residence after the peace activists had earlier in the day presented him with a petition, to coincide with UN Human Rights Day. They then maintained a vigil outside the presidential home.

"We are a group of independent citizens who represent a significant section of British public opinion," Reverend Canon Paul Oestreicher, former head of Amnesty International, said. "Even though Vanunu undoubtedly broke Israeli law, it was an act of conscience

motivated by his opposition to nuclear weapons."

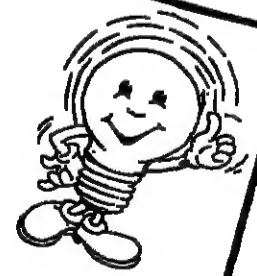
Oestreicher, who said he was born to a Jewish father who fled the Nazis, described the group members as "friends of the people of Israel" and said he was personally involved in combatting antisemitism.

Group members said they considered it cruel that Vanunu has been held in solitary confinement for eight years. "The minimum we are asking for is that he be treated like other prisoners," Oestreicher said, "but we would like to see Vanunu freed."

Presidential bureau chief Arye Shumer said later that Weizman had agreed to receive the group as a gesture of goodwill, but was "was not convinced".

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Chechnya invasion draws political ire in Moscow Serbs hijack UN fuel

JOHN IAMS
MOSCOW

THE invasion of Chechnya by Russian forces set off a storm of political protest yesterday and lawmakers called for the impeachment of President Boris Yeltsin for ordering the military action.

Hundreds of protesters and politicians normally supportive of Yeltsin gathered in central Moscow demanding that Russia halt the invasion and calling for the president's removal.

Sergei Yushenkov, a reformist member of the lower house of parliament, said impeachment was the only way to stop Yeltsin. "I see no other way of stopping the president," he told the demonstrators.

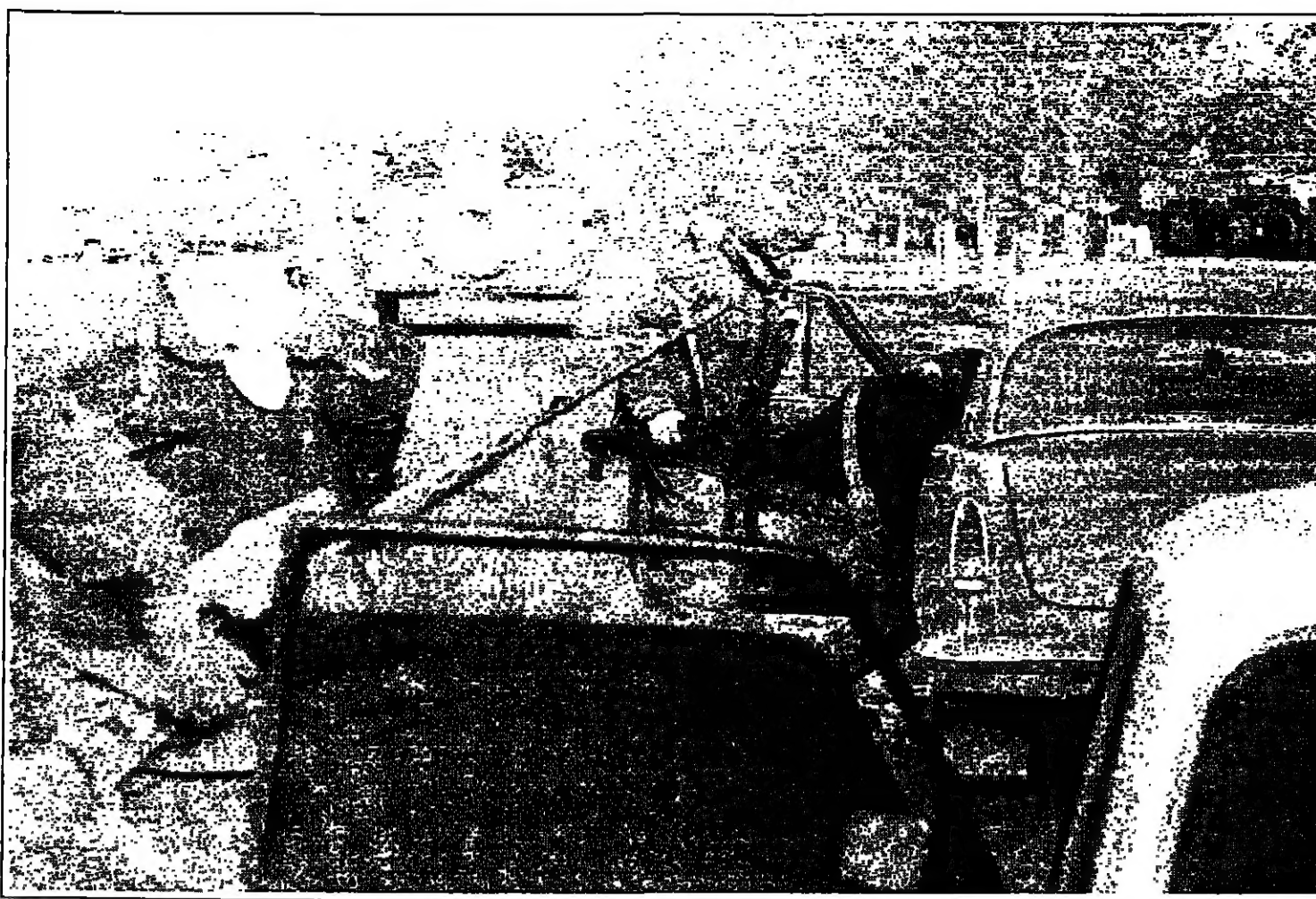
Yushenkov, who led a parliamentary delegation to Chechnya last week to secure the release of Russian soldiers captured in earlier fighting, said parliament would seek Yeltsin's removal.

"They are setting up a commission to accuse the president of inflaming ethnic conflicts, provoking mass deaths of Russian citizens," he said.

Grigory Yavlinsky, leader of the Yabloko faction, which is close to Yeltsin, said the incursion would become a quagmire for Russia. "War in the Caucasus will last for decades, and will only lead to the deaths of our fellow citizens, our children."

Former Prime Minister Yegor Gaidar also spoke out against the Russian invasion and said his political party, Russia's Choice, "will undertake all measures to prevent the storming of the Chechen capital of Grozny."

Yavlinsky, Gaidar, Yushenkov and the leaders of several other parliamentary factions met at the State Duma yesterday afternoon to discuss impeachment, but it was not clear if it would be legal.



Russian soldiers search cars at a roadblock in Tolstoyurt 40-km into Chechnya as they make their advance into the breakaway region in southern Russia. (Reuters)

"Our party takes the position of impeaching the president," Yavlinsky said after the meeting. "I don't know how far this is possible from a legal point of view."

Emil Pleyin, a member of Yeltsin's Presidential Council and a key adviser on ethnic policy, said military action was wrong for resolving the Chechen conflict.

"An army cannot win a victory

over the population," he told the ITAR-Tass news agency. "This has been shown by the entire tragic experience of conflicts on the territory of the former Soviet Union."

Chechen President Dzhokhar Dudayev declared the mostly Moslem nation of 1.2 million people independent in 1991. Russian leaders said Dudayev, who de-

clared one-man rule earlier this year, runs a criminal government that is destabilizing the Caucasus Mountain region on Russia's southern flank.

Yeltsin faced a difficult dilemma, and the use of force was probably his last option, former US Secretary of State James Baker said.

In an interview with David

Frost on the BBC, Baker said, "It's unfortunate if that's the case, but I think you have to remember that the Russian Federation is made up of 11 or 12 of these semi-autonomous republics. And once they let one go then there's likely to be a real fragmentation not unlike what we saw frankly with the breakup of the former Soviet Union." (AP)

SARAJEVO (Reuters) - Bosnian Serbs were reported yesterday to have seized a UN fuel convoy at gunpoint and banned peacekeepers from escorting aid convoys in what a UN spokesman called a new organized campaign of harassment.

Colonel Jan-Dirk Merveldt said a Danish convoy of fuel tankers was hijacked on Saturday by Bosnian Serb soldiers, terming it "highway robbery and inflamed banditry," and a French fuel convoy was turned back outside Sarajevo after it was refused entry.

Serbs also seized two four-wheel drive vehicles containing satellite communications equipment from Dutch UN troops at a Serb checkpoint near Sarajevo on Saturday night, UN officials said.

The UN mission has received no fuel supplies for three weeks, and warned on Saturday it would have to curtail many of its activities such as anti-sniper patrols and escorting food aid unless it got fresh supplies soon.

However Merveldt told Reuters yesterday the Bosnian Serb authorities had said the United Na-

tions mission would no longer be allowed to provide armored vehicles to escort aid convoys through Serb-held territory.

As a result of this the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) which delivers aid to civilians trapped by the war had told the UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR) it could no longer run convoys to Sarajevo and besieged Moslem enclaves in eastern Bosnia.

Describing the new Serb restrictions as unacceptable, Merveldt said of the latest bout of harassment: "We are dealing with an organized campaign."

The latest actions came just as the Serbs appeared to be softening their hard-line stance towards the UN mission, after the Serb leadership signalled earlier in the week it was ready to resume talks on an international peace plan.

On Saturday the Serbs freed nearly 200 UN troops held hostage after NATO air strikes against Serb targets three weeks ago, and allowed a food convoy into besieged Sarajevo.

Islamic leaders urged to rescue Bosnian Moslems

CASABLANCA (Reuters) - The Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC), accusing the West of paralysis in dealing with the plight of Bosnia's Moslems, exhorted the world's Moslem leaders to take charge and rescue their brethren.

OIC foreign ministers met yesterday to complete the agenda for the December 13-14 OIC summit, which is likely to call for an end to the Bosnian arms embargo.

Iranian deputy foreign minister Mohammad Javad Zarif said Jerusalem was also high on the agenda of the OIC's seventh summit. But the question of Jerusalem, the raison d'être of the organisation set up in Morocco 25 years ago, may prove divisive.

Jordan, granted a supervisory role over the city's Moslem holy sites under its October peace treaty with Israel, told the OIC it had no authority to discuss the matter.

"With all due respect, the issue is not for the Islamic summit to decide on," Jordan's Prime Minister Abdul-Salam al-Majali said.

His remarks followed fears that the PLO, Saudi Arabia and Morocco, each for different reasons, could join hands over Jerusalem and corner King Hussein at the summit.

Moroccan King Hassan is chairman of the OIC's al-Quds (Jerusalem) committee while Saudi Arabia's King Fahd, who is not expected to attend the summit, is custodian of Islam's holiest shrines at Mecca and Medina.

One killed in blast on Tokyo-bound Filipino airliner

A HARROWING mid-air explosion on a Tokyo-bound Philippine Airlines jumbo jet killed one person and injured 10 yesterday. A Philippine Moslem separatist group claimed responsibility.

The 307 people aboard the Boeing 747 endured a one-hour dash to an emergency landing on the island of Okinawa with a gaping hole in the floor of the airliner's main cabin and pieces of carpet and other items blowing about.

A spokesman for Japan's Ministry of Transport said the explosion happened beneath a seat in the economy-class section of Philippine Airlines flight 434.

The plane was carrying a total

of 287 passengers and 20 crew from Manila to Tokyo via Cebu in the central Philippines where the last passengers boarded. The dead passenger and the injured were all Japanese, most of them tourists, the spokesman said.

Six of the injured were directly hurt by the blast, mainly suffering light burns to the hands and feet, and four passengers became ill from fumes and the emergency descent.

In Manila, a man claiming to represent Abu Sayyaf, a Moslem fundamentalist group blamed for a two-year-long series of bombings and kidnappings in the Philippines' southern islands, claimed

PAUL ECKERT
TOKYO

responsibility for the blast.

"We are Abu Sayyaf Group. We exploded one plane from Cebu," the man said in broken English in a telephone call to a Western news agency in Manila.

Speaking in an excited voice the anonymous caller said the group planned other attacks on Philippine aircraft.

"No one has contacted us claiming responsibility for the incident and the claim from Manila remains unconfirmed as far as we are concerned," said a spokesman

for the Okinawa police.

The blast happened when the plane was flying at 9,100 metres over Minami Daito Island, about 300 km east of Okinawa, with about three hours of flight time left to its final destination of Tokyo.

The Filipino pilot immediately made an emergency descent to 3,030 metres (10,000 feet) and headed for the nearest airport.

The plane landed at Okinawa's Naha airport, 1,000 km south of Tokyo, at 11.45 a.m., one hour after the explosion, with emergency vehicles standing by.

Passengers praised the pilot and crew for their composure and said

there was a loud cheer when the plane touched down.

Japan's Kyodo news agency said passengers reported there was a 30-cm wide hole in the floor of the plane's economy class section.

The passengers said pieces of carpet and other small items were blowing around the cabin and many of them feared there would be another explosion and the plane would crash.

"I was afraid we would have to land without landing gear, and was relieved as soon as I saw the landing gear come out," Kyodo quoted a passenger as saying. (Reuters)

Michelle Pfeiffer is British men's top choice for a one-night stand

LONDON (Reuters) - Michelle Pfeiffer was picked by the readers of a man's style magazine as the woman they would most like to spend a night with.

British Prime Minister John Major's wife Norma came bottom of the table and television star Joan Collins was selected as the ideal mother-in-law.

Fifty-six percent of the men polled by the London-based *GQ* Magazine opted for Pfeiffer as the perfect one-night stand. Asked how much they were willing to pay, they answered, on average, £1,744 (\$2,730).

Fellow actress Julia Roberts came second and German model Claudia Schiffer third.

Joan Collins fought off stiff competition from Australian feminist Germaine Greer to be crowned best mother-in-law.

EYE ON THE MEDIA

DAVID BAR-ILLAN

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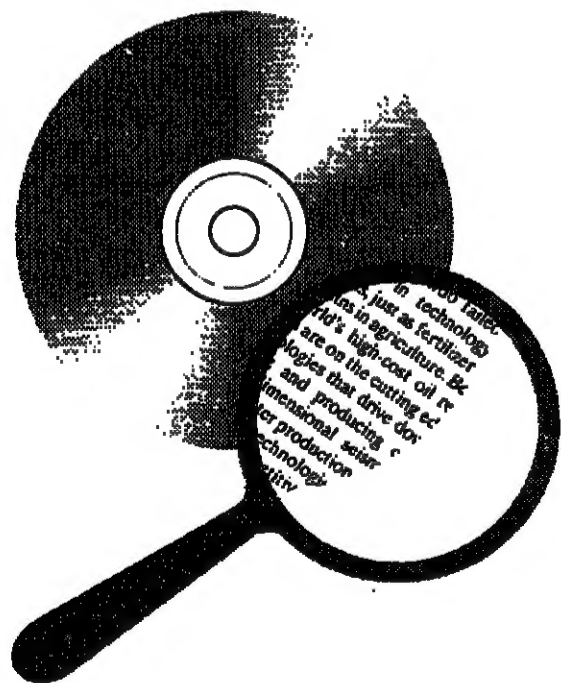
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Keith Joseph, architect of Thatcherism, 76

LONDON (AP) - Keith Joseph, the intellectual at the heart of Margaret Thatcher's free-market reforms, has died. He was 76.

Lord Joseph died in the Royal Brompton National Heart and Lung Hospital in London, his secretary said. The cause of death was not announced, but Joseph had been in poor health and suffered a stroke last year.

He held many government posts, including housing minister, social services secretary, industry

secretary and education secretary, after being elected to Parliament in 1956.

"Today I have lost one of my dearest friends, England one of her greatest men," Lady Thatcher said.

"Keith Joseph understood that it was necessary to win again the intellectual argument for freedom, and that to do this we must start from first principles. ... Above all, his integrity shone out in everything he said and did," she said.

"For me he is irreplaceable."

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Amram's all mixed up: Multi-talented multi-culturalist

BACK in the 1950s, flutist David Amram was playing with a couple of jazzmen named Dizzy and Charlie when they tossed him a theme he has been working on ever since.

Messrs. Gillespie and Parker told him "that I should use my own Jewish roots as a strength to be a better musician and composer," he recalls.

"They said my music should reflect the Jewish experience of my life and not just the African and Latin ones."

Amram took that advice to heart, and today, at 64, he is the

granddaddy of an increasingly popular musical wave.

In the words of one critic: "Amram was multicultural, before multiculturalism existed."

With more than 100 published compositions to his credit, Amram notes that "every piece I have written is also based on experiences that I had and is expressed in music that I have lived with."

Amram will be making his first visit to this country later this week when he conducts the Ra'anana Symphonette in a special concert with guitarist/songwriter David Broza, who along with Rafi Kadishson arranged the works.

"I have wanted to come my whole life," said Amram in a phone interview from the U.S. "I almost came about 15 times but it always fell through. So finally I'm coming and I suppose David Broza is an answer to my prayers."

"Broza always told me he's interested in doing something with a symphony, but with my hectic schedule I had no time to write something for him. But I'm more than happy to conduct and play with him as well as bring all my instruments to Israel."

Amram has a collection of flutes

MICHAEL AJZENSTADT

from around the world and many Middle Eastern instruments which he has been collecting for years. He believes that such concerts have a very important role.

"It is a new way of using the symphony orchestra in the classical sense. I don't do commercial music per se, but a good part of my life I combined Middle Eastern music, jazz, American Indian music and World music in my own symphonic music."

"This can be a way for symphony orchestras to continue to exist and be useful, not by abandoning

the classics or the standard repertoire but by adding to it in an exciting new direction."

"Broza is the kind of musician who can do that. It's a considerable step above what you call pop music and it can encourage musicians who write in a folkloric style to try to expand their music. After all, a lot of the great 19th-century music was based on folk styles."

Amram has been writing and performing music for as long as he remembers.

He writes music in jazz and classical idioms alike and he has also

written an opera for television, *The Final Ingredient*, a story about a seder held in a Nazi death camp. Earlier in his career he wrote scores for two major films, *Splendor in the Grass* and *The Manchurian Candidate*.

He believes there is special feel to Jewish music. "Jewish music is what you would call the tear in the voice."

"It's a special kind of a sad longing, almost a wailing quality that we could find in the great violinists from Russia and central Europe like Stern, Heifetz and Milstein as well as the younger ones today

like Perlman and Mintz and so many others."

Amram leads the Ra'anana Symphonette this Saturday at the Jerusalem International Convention Center, next Tuesday at the Mann Auditorium in Tel Aviv and December 29 at the Haifa Auditorium.

The program opens with a wide selection of Broza solo numbers.

After the intermission the orchestra plays a few selections by itself before Broza and the Symphonette join hands for an experience which could be a real surprise for both popular and classical music lovers.

Basinger: Surreal McCoy

FILM REVIEW

ADINA HOFFMAN

THE REAL MCCOY

Directed by Russell Mulcahy. Screenplay by William Davies and William Osborne. Hebrew title: *Shodedet Al Akavim*. 104 minutes. English dialogue. Hebrew subtitles. Parental guidance suggested.

Karen McCoy Kim Basinger
J.T. Barker Val Kilmer
Jack Schmidt Terence Stamp
Gary Buckner Gailard Sartain

KIM Basinger's blonde ponytail contrasts beautifully with the snug black catsuit and heavy boots she wears as concerned mother, gorgeous babe and seasoned bank robber Karen McCoy in Russell Mulcahy's stupendously silly *The Real McCoy*.

Not only do her dainty dark gloves and matching baseball cap flatter the milky complexion of this live-action Barbie doll, but Karen's fashion accessories also help her to evade elaborate security systems, crack fancy safes and shoot a high-tech dart gun without leaving fingerprints. And even when she's distracted with plans for an impending \$18 million heist, she still finds time to give her small son a good-night kiss.

In short, Karen McCoy is the model Nineties woman: professional go-getter, mom and beauty queen all at once. She's *FILM* Clinton after *Episoduction*, or Cindy Crawford after medical school. If the film's creators didn't take their heroine's Wonderwoman attributes quite so seriously, *The Real McCoy* might even constitute a satire of latter-day feminist overachievement.

As it is, though, Mulcahy and his scriptwriters seem to mean each and every dart from Karen's



Kim Basinger is Karen McCoy, a '90s-style Wonderwoman who is mother, beauty queen and bank robber all in one.

special gun. We're clearly supposed to admire this paroled criminal and to identify with the difficulties she encounters in balancing her various roles.

We're also expected to appreciate Karen's soft, female touch, the way she uses caring and intuition to make meaningful each felony she commits.

Though she doesn't curse, or pack a pistol, Karen acts with the same shallow resolve of her male action-movie counterparts - ready to burn rubber and blow up buildings in the name of justice. Instead of pumping the bad guy full of bullets, she punches him in the face or knees him in the groin. Three cheers for self-defense training!

Frankly, my own female heart

isn't warmed much by the prospect of a whole new race of macho starlets, powdering their noses and hiking up their hose between car chases and Altkido poses. This gender-bending pose seems to capture very economically the absolute worst of both sexes. (At least the transsexual aspirations go both ways: former Mr. Universe Arnold Schwarzenegger appears in the upcoming *Junior* as the first man ever to become pregnant.)

But it's a bit academic to chalk up the absurdity of *The Real McCoy* to questionable gender relations. Women and men alike will probably find the movie a murky mess, a parade of thin, genre clichés, psychological truisms and stick figure low-life characters

who smirk and scheme just because they have names like J.T. Barker, dubious Southern accents, or eyes as ominously blue as Terence Stamp's.

The pale premise on which the whole movie rests is that Karen, recently released after six years in federal prison, wants to go straight and see her son Patrick (Zach English).

His father, her ex, has told the boy that his mother is dead. Patrick - just as red-haired, freckled and cuddly as his name suggests - believes his father, even after he's been kidnapped and held hostage by his mom's sinister old associates, who realize that the best way to pressure Karen to rob a bank is to threaten the boy.

Supermom sulkily agrees to the

thugs' demands and goes on to mastermind the burglary, a real Barnum and Bailey affair, replete with slyly masquerades for Karen, remote control-powered ashtrays, and a blow-torch the size of a Japanese car.

I know, I know: a dumb action picture is a dumb action picture is a dumb action picture. What's so annoying about the mindless activity that pervades *The Real McCoy* is that it's cloaked in the pretense of emotional truth. Karen is a cardboard cutout with one sensitive spot, her motherhood, and this single genuine constellation of feeling is supposed to justify - no, make us cheer on - all her terrible acts.

With feminism like this, who needs misogyny?

It's no drag, says Chris. That's Mr. Crazy to you.

STEP aside Ann Miller. Chris Kolonko has the longest, sleekest, shapeliest legs in showbiz and he can tap up a storm too.

He? That's right. Meet Christian Kolonko, 26, female impersonator and not, he emphasizes, a drag queen. He takes off his female identity with the gorgeous gowns he wears on stage but "never outside. I'd feel uncomfortable in women's clothes."

"I'm happy as a man - and when I'm doing cruise ships I often perform as a man, too. I wouldn't want to be a woman, even though I feel very comfortable as a woman on stage. I don't feel like a woman. It's just acting."

"I play a woman because as a woman I can do anything, like a puppet-master with his puppets. You never get mad at puppets because they create an illusion. Playing a woman is the way I can live out my fantasy. I think that a woman is the most wonderful thing in the world."

The show starts before the performance when Kolonko greets the 30 or so patrons crowding the tables in the tiny upstairs Tel Aviv



Christian Kolonko shows off one of the stage outfits that reveals his 'crazy' side.

venue that's the newly opened Chris Crazy Show Club. He's wearing an off-the-shoulder, shiny bronze mini that shows off those great gams, and extravagant, dandy earrings.

His makeup is perfect. His voice is low, a little throaty. He smiles, shakes hands, murmurs greetings

HELEN KAYE

and revels in the looks he gets.

Finally it's showtime and, slowly, the red silk curtains part to reveal a black lace curtain which opens on "The Lady" resplendent in figure-bugging silver, singing the first of a medley of showtunes.

She/he shimmies, sings dances, taps, flirts in English with the audience and changes costumes almost for every number, ending with a scarlet sheath and *My Way*. Kolonko designs the costumes himself and although he doesn't sew them, "I do all the hand-finishing. They aren't just costumes but a piece of myself. They live with me. They are the show that is called Chris Crazy."

And when he's on tour in Europe or working cruise ships, the acts are produced via the Munich Show Company, the performance producing group he and his partner/manager Yoni Carmi founded three years ago.

Israel is ready for a variety cabaret club, thinks Carmi, 27, "because there's a lack of pure entertainment, especially in a language other than Hebrew. I think that we'll have a local audience, but it's

tourists we're aiming at."

Offstage Kolonko is shyly charming as a kitten. He's got close-cropped blond hair and hazel eyes set in a round face that dimples and crinkles when he smiles, which is often. He's conservatively dressed in black jeans and a mustard-colored printed shirt.

"The wild years were from 16 to, oh, about 21," he says in his hardy-accented English. "I even had a punk period when I dyed my hair blue and wore nothing but black. Now I think that the show takes care of that side of me."

Kolonko was born and grew up on only child in Augsburg, Germany. Wolfgang, his father, is a decorator. His mother, Katie, is a doctor's assistant.

"I think that I was born an actor," Kolonko murmurs. "I was always building little theaters, which was very strange for my parents. They wouldn't hear of my going into theater. I studied hotel management and worked as a waiter for a year. Then I became a hairdresser."

To amuse himself he started tap-dancing in night school and pretty soon expanded to ballet,

acting and voice training too, all after a day's work at the salon.

One day the local theater advertised auditions for *Cage aux Folles*, the musical based on the 1980s French film about the misadventures of a homosexual drag-club owner. Kolonko auditioned, got a role as one of the chorus "girls" and found his metier.

He started off at parties and from there graduated to song-and-dance shows at small clubs while still holding down his job at the beauty salon. He gave up hairdressing, finally, after a six-month tour of Spain.

Kolonko first came here three years ago on a visit with Carmi, whom he'd met at a Munich nightclub when the latter was still an airline steward.

He did his first local shows two years ago for free on the Jerusalem mall during Purim and got "a terrific response."

Isn't he afraid of the wrinkles and the sagging that'll come with time?

"I want to get older onstage. I'm not afraid of it. I'll change the material. If the audience likes you, and I love my audiences, then you can do it till you die."

Thibaudet's 'je ne sais quoi' includes more than French music

JEAN-YVES Thibaudet is trying to unite himself from the French Connection.

The 33-year-old pianist will be performing Ravel's G major piano concerto with the Haifa Symphonette this week, but otherwise the New York-based Lyon native tries to shy away from French composers.

"It's really stupid to believe that French pianists can only play French music. So I have been very careful not to be connected just with the French repertoire. I've been playing and recording a lot of Chopin, Liszt, Prokofiev and many other non-French composers as well."

Thibaudet, here on his second visit in three years, notes that he is happy to play the Ravel concerto, a work he has played more than any other since he first performed it at the age of 11.

"I had just won a competition in Paris and the prize was playing with an orchestra. My teacher told me to do a Mozart concerto but I wanted to do this Ravel. I wanted

to do it and I was stubborn."

It's a piece he still enjoys. "The test of a concerto, if it's really a magical piece of music, is if you play it too much and you are not bored. You can play this one 365 times a year and you'll never be bored."

"It is fresh, natural and there's lots of fun about it. The orchestration is so brilliant. There is a lot of give and take with the orchestra. It's like a big ping-pong game with the French repertoire. You are taken by the music - you start and at once you find yourself in a magical world."

Thibaudet says it is extremely important to start young if you want to make music your profession.

"I gave my first concert at age seven. It was just a small concert, but it is very important to start early to study the piano. Even performing early is important. It's not natural for anyone to perform in front of thousands of people anyway, so the earlier you start the earlier you get used to it."

MICHAEL AJZENSTADT

Another catalyst in developing a career in today's music world is winning a competition.

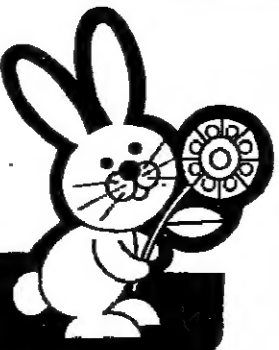
Thibaudet won several national competitions in his teens and then in 1980, when he was just 19, he won the International Piano Competition in Tokyo. A year later he

won the Young Concert Artists International Auditions in America. After that his career was launched with a boom.

"I'm not sure it is still necessary to win a competition now to launch a career. I know some pianists now who are starting a career without competitions."

Thibaudet plays mainly orchestral concerts these days. He used to play recitals as well, but there is not that much demand for them any longer, he notes. Thibaudet performs with the Haifa Symphonette today, Wednesday and Thursday at the Haifa Auditorium. Mendi Rodan is on the podium and the program also features Beethoven's third symphony.

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The Lebanon dead-end

THE news from Lebanon is becoming monotonous. Deadly monotonous.

Again and again the Hizbullah strikes: with growing sophistication, better weapons and greater boldness. Casualties are unavoidable. Yesterday's deadly ambush resulted in one officer killed and seven soldiers wounded near Marjayoun, capital of the "security zone," an area the Hizbullah had seldom dared attack. Last week, eight South Lebanese Army soldiers were killed by roadside bombs. Altogether 17 Israelis and a much larger number of South Lebanese soldiers have been killed in 1994. Hundreds have been wounded.

The IDF commanders mince no words in describing the situation. It is a constant, ceaseless war. Ambushes, mortar and artillery shelling, rocket firings, assaults on army positions and roadside bomb explosions are almost daily occurrences. It is a mixture of an old-fashioned trench war and a guerrilla war of attrition.

The only difference between this war and others Israel has fought in Lebanon is that the army is under severe constraints. Limited in its responses, it can only defend itself when attacked, shell "the sources of fire," or launch surgical air strikes. But it cannot follow the traditional Israeli fighting doctrine, which dictates shifting the battle to enemy territory. It cannot attack the Hizbullah training camps or its hiding places in villages.

Nominally, the reason for this constraint is that such attacks would violate the American-brokered Israeli agreement with Syria, which followed Operation Accountability in July 1993 and stipulated that attacks on "civilian targets" would be avoided by both sides. Since the Hizbullah, like all terrorist organizations in Lebanon, uses civilian neighborhoods for cover, there is no way to fight it effectively if this condition is observed.

But since Hizbullah has violated the agreement, it is difficult to believe that this is the real reason. It is more likely that the Israeli inhibition stems from the government's fear that an effective offensive against Hizbullah would undermine the prospects of an agreement with Syria. It is a fear Syria exploits to continue this proxy war against Israel with impunity. Syria not only knows that Israel will avoid retaliating, but that Jerusalem will keep wooing Damascus in the hope that progress can be made in the peace negotiations.

One can only wonder how long the government will continue with this bankrupt policy. Surely it must know that if Hafez Assad ever responds positively to this appeasement, he will be the first dictator in history to do so. Chances are that a suspension of the current indirect negotiations with Syria, and a warning that talks would not be renewed until the Hizbullah is disarmed and withdrawn, will get far better results.

War clouds over Russia

HAVING scuttled any world consensus over the war in Bosnia, Russian President Boris Yeltsin now faces a war in his own backyard which could prove as virulent to his country as Yugoslavia's ethnic divisions have proven there. Even more disturbing, Christian Orthodox Russia may find itself facing as determined a Moslem resistance in Chechnya as the Serbs have been facing in Bosnia.

Though many in the West feel badly let down by Russia's blocking of any effective international action over Bosnia at the European security conference last week, there is little room for gloating over the Kremlin's troubles. It is one thing to have diplomatic disagreements between states, it is quite another for the international community to face the prospect of yet another post-communist ethnic war.

The first such conflict, over Nagorno-Karabakh, has left the combatants, Armenia and Azerbaijan, in ruins. Georgia was almost torn apart by civil war last year and is still struggling with the economic consequences. Ukraine lingers in uneasy limbo after Crimea's attempt to secede. The continuing destruction of Bosnia needs no elaboration. Now, Russian troops have crossed the border of the first federal state to declare a war of independence.

Since declaring unilateral independence in 1991, President Dzhokhar Dudayev has prodded the Moscow bear by playing fundamentalist games with the Islamic world. After making a public-relations pilgrimage to Mecca, he threatened Russia with jihad and said he intends to

impose Islamic law in Chechnya. He now says that Islamic battalions are forming in every village of Chechnya and that "Islamic militants from around the world - instructors and fighters - have joined them."

Even allowing for the rhetoric of confrontation, it is clear that Dudayev is appealing to fundamentalist Islam in the Middle East and Asia. Such a call is sure to fall on eager ears in Iran, where terrorist mullahs already rule, and in murky alleyways where fundamentalist leaders are busy subverting Algeria, Egypt and other Arab states.

The international community has had enough of armed secessionist movements and must support Yeltsin's right to keep Russia together, just as it would support a US president's refusal to allow some fundamentalist state to break up the United States. The world can barely cope with the plethora of independent states that already exist and there has to be some limit to the fragmentation of established democratic states and federations.

More particularly, there should be some solid international agreement that armed rebellion by dictators and anti-democratic forces has gone too far, especially that which is the result of Islamic fundamentalist mischief-making. Chechnya is no peaceful Slovakia wanting to go its own way. It is a notoriously wild and bandit region, a lawless entity run by powerful mafias and criminal warlords. Yeltsin deserves support in attempting to stop this cancer of armed separatism from spreading. There is no reason whatsoever why Chechnya cannot negotiate a peaceful and democratic place for itself in the Russian federation.



Strife out in the slums

IT takes a particular brand of myopia to believe that the strife between the PLO and Hamas in Gaza is an internal Palestinian affair.

It takes a particular brand of moral blindness to believe that Palestinian police shooting indiscriminately into a crowd exculpates previous Israeli atrocities.

Israel is still in Gaza, not just in Netzarim, not just in the 40 percent of the territory it still governs, but in all of the Palestinian Authority. Israel is still in Gaza because, in the Cairo agreement, it set the conditions for life there, both economically and politically. And the conditions are not only miserable, but worse than ever before.

On the face of it, the current Israeli government, which has a major stake in the success of the peace process, should also be interested in improving those conditions, demonstrating to residents in the Palestinian Authority that there are tangible gains, and thereby bolstering Arafat's position in face of opponents of the process.

However, it takes a particular brand of naivety to believe that those at the helm of the peace process care two hoots what happens in Gaza.

The political-economic elites spearheading the peace process have no illusions that Gaza or any other areas that will be under Palestinian governance will be prosperous. They do not even expect that all of Israel or the Middle East will be prosperous. The Middle East is marginal both to the new world economic center developing around the Pacific Rim and to the European market.

However, if access to these markets and foreign investments can be ensured, then certain Israeli industrial, commercial and financial sectors will flourish and serve as a regional economic center. Only a minority will benefit economically.

JON SIMONS

PEACE IS a precondition for this scenario, but not peace in the full sense. Many of the fruits of peace have already been picked, such as the easing of the Arab boycott and the establishment of diplomatic and economic relations with Moslem and other states.

We are heading not to a peace of the brave, but a peace of the disengaged

Amman is no more than a station on the way to Malaysia and Indonesia, and Gaza isn't on the way at all. Neither is Dimona.

The peace required for this plan is a peace between nations, the absence of wars and the opening of borders - because borders hinder the operation of markets. So long as what goes on in Gaza doesn't disturb the operation of those markets, it doesn't matter whether there is liberal democracy or civil war.

Israel has not made peace with the Palestinians or with Gaza: it has disengaged from the political complications of ruling over a poor and unruly people.

Two leading Israeli concepts combine in this policy of disengagement. The first is the old-fashioned and narrow, nationalist and military notion of peace between Israel and the Palestinians as separation between the two peoples.

According to this idea, of which Yitzhak Rabin is a leading proponent, Israel builds a fence around Gaza, locks the gate and throws away the key. Better to import Thais as migrant labor than to have any contact with the Palestinians.

The second concept is the vision of Foreign Minister Peres and his entourage of businessmen, who want to turn Israel into another Singapore. Their notion of disengagement is matched by an urge to integrate Israel and the region into global markets. They want to disengage the state not only from costly military obligations, but also from costly social obligations.

The withdrawal from responsibility for Gaza is, in this light, equivalent to cuts in welfare budgets and privatization in general. It is no longer the borders of the state that must be defended, but the perimeter of the wealthy suburbs which are prey to the intrusions of the poor, the migrants, the jealous.

So there can be riots in Gaza, just as there can be riots in Watts, Los Angeles: so long as the disturbed smash up their own neighborhood, who cares?

The resilience of the rising global political economic system of disengagement should not be underestimated. It is very good at buying people off cheaply, in return for a few consumer goods.

That is the payoff most Israelis will get, in return for living in their new Singapore. The system is also good at shifting feelings of discontent onto others, who are left to take the blame. So the Palestinian Authority is blamed by Gazans for the deterioration of conditions, though there is really very little it can do about it.

We are heading not to a peace of the brave, but a peace of the disengaged. That is why the architects of peace could watch the bloodshed in Gaza with equanimity.

It will take another vision of peace, a vision of peace with justice, for strife and discontent in the slums to matter. Unless, of course, the slums storm into the suburbs.

The writer teaches political science at the Hebrew University.

Gender gap

SUSAN REIMER

WHILE smiling Republicans are unpacking their boxes in government buildings all over the US, women are wearing black and weeping and putting social concerns away with the baby clothes - fond memories, but of no use right now.

Angry White Men have risen up to reclaim their own. The hands that pulled the Republican levers during the midterm elections will now use those guns they feel they have an inalienable right to own on the country's social conscience. All in the name of lower taxes and a more cost-effective approach to things such as children and the environment.

The national press seems just to have discovered these guys, but my friends and I have known about them for years. They live in our neighborhoods. They share our tables. They father our children.

Some American women don't recognize their husbands any more

Those Angry White Men are married to my Horrified White Women friends.

Women who want to bed 20 years ago with a guy who was at least a Democrat - if not a philanthropist, pot-smoking draft dodger - find themselves waking up beside a Bob Dole obstructionist with Rush Limbaugh on the clock radio.

(This does not apply to my friend Betty, who says she knew how conservative her husband was when they were dating, but she married him anyway. He still has his Goldwater bumper stickers: "In your heart, you know he's right.")

SOME OF US don't recognize our husbands any more. And it isn't the hairline or the vest, but the political lines they have drawn between us.

"When we moved back to the US after living in Canada," says my friend Diana, "he told every new person we met, 'Health care is a right, not a privilege.' They can't even discuss health care reform now without veins throbbing in his neck."

"I don't know what happened to him," she says. "But I think while I was home with the kids, he was out in the business world becoming more and more conservative."

This gap between the personal agendas of men and women, one that I am convinced has been there forever, was demonstrated with particular clarity this past election.

In the mid-term elections, 54 percent of male voters cast their ballots for Republican House candidates, while 54 percent of women voters cast their vote for Democrats. It is the largest gender gap since pollsters started keeping track in 1982.

This election season, men were talking in dispassionate terms about running government like a sound business, while women talked passionately about the welfare of children and education. Everybody worried about crime. But men want to reinstate the death penalty, and women want to fund More Head Start programs.

The instinct to accumulate and then protect is distinctly male and very primal. Men are out in the world earning their, and they don't want shirkers or big government to take it away. They go home after a hard day at the mill and find the wife making a long list of the deserving poor.

When my children asked the difference between Republicans and Democrats, I explained, quite succinctly, I thought, that Democrats care about poor people and children and all Republicans care about is their money.

"Let me clarify that," my husband said. "Republicans don't want people like your mother giving all their money away."

Says my friend Diana: "If some Angry White Male wants to talk federalism and states' rights, I'll listen. But not if he is going to call me a 'counterculture McGovern'."

Her husband doesn't see their political differences as a problem. "Hey, after 20 years with the woman, I know when to keep my mouth shut," he says.

It seems to me that if Angry White Men and Empathetic White Women can share the same address, there is hope for the two-party system.

(The Baltimore Sun)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

HISTORY IGNORED

Sir, - It seems a pity that you printed John V. Whitebeck's article of November 29 ("No other basis for peace") without any comment, since its tone and its basic premises show that he is either ignorant of the history that caused the present situation - hard to believe of an international lawyer - or ignored it. His most unsympathetic attitude is misplaced and may be widely resented here.

It starts with Britain having been entrusted by the League of Nations, after the end of World War I, with the Mandate over the original Palestine territory on the basis of its Balfour Declaration. This territory was then woefully underpopulated and undeveloped, and it was understood that Jewish settlement would be encouraged with the eventual aim of an independent Jewish state.

The first betrayal occurred in the early Twenties when Britain summarily detached the part of Palestine east of the Jordan River from the original mandate, handed it over to an Arab ruler, to be henceforth known as Transjordan. A further and no less serious betrayal took place over the years as Britain cut down drastically on Jewish immigration while at the same time fostering the free immigration of Arabs from all over the Middle East, attracted by the high wages paid by the Jews in their new settlements.

Without interference, the new Israel would have become a small agrarian state. This was not to be, as the 1948 Arab invasion forced Israel to defend itself and to build up a defense force capable of preventing annihilation. The invasion also resulted in large numbers of the Arab population fleeing the country. Once out of Palestine, they would have naturally melted back to their places of origin, had not the Arab rulers of the time summarily proclaimed them to be "Palestinians" and kept them in miserable camps close to the new borders of Israel as refugees. The 1948 invasion permitted Jordan to occupy that

part of western Palestine not taken up by the new Israel, which it called the "West Bank." No Arab voice protested Jordan's occupation, but when the 1967 Arab provocation enabled Israel to occupy this part in turn and then finally start settling it as had been foreseen under the Balfour Declaration, then suddenly this occupation was declared to be unlawful and illegal.

It ranks when a Mr. Whitebeck writes in such a way as if it is Israel which owes the "Palestinians" something, as if it had not been the victim of a giant confidence game, forced to give in to the machinations of British colonial policy which had conspired against it at the darkest hours of the Jewish people.

And already voices are heard, including Mr. Arafat's, that the Arabs will not rest until all of Israel becomes theirs. That this is not just talk is proven by the constant acts of murder and mayhem against all Jews under the slogan of "recovering" what is theirs.

HAIFA

MAURICE A. HARTOG

POLISH GUIDES

Sir, - I refer to a photograph of Polish guides from the museum at Auschwitz which appeared on November 30. These guides were members of a delegation attending a course at Yad Vashem.

The caption underneath the photograph was sent to you by mistake, due to an oversight on our part. In the official press release we sent to you, no mention was made of the "awareness" or otherwise, of the Polish guides on the subject of how many Jews were killed at Auschwitz.

We extend our apologies for this error.

BILLIE LANIADO,
Yad Vashem Spokesperson
Jerusalem

IRRESPONSIBLE VERBAL ONSLAUGHTS

Sir, - In Israel of late, because of the critical nature of the issues involved, it seems we have, all of us, descended to the lowest levels in mutual recrimination, insults and degradation. Someone - everyone - has to rise in protest against the exaggerated rhetoric, the irresponsible verbal onslaughts, the poison-pen pamphlets that parade as political discourse in Israel.

I here take no sides. I mean it as criticism of the highest officers of the government who use inexcusably extravagant language in condemning the "settlers" as if they were pitted imperialist colonialists instead of loyal and committed citizens who responded to the urging of previous governments - as well as the call of conscience - to build up the areas in the West Bank. And I mean it as a sharp criticism of some of our fellow Orthodox Jews who have used unpardonably abusive language in calling the prime minister a traitor and accusing him of war crimes.

This loose use of language is a sign of national immaturity, of insufferable self-righteousness, and of dangerous incipient civil war. It must be stopped before the social and political fabric of the Jewish people is ripped apart irrevocably. It must be replaced by the maximum amount of *darchei no'am*, especially because the issues are too critical to be confounded by personal attacks and *ad hominem* smears. There is a clear line that divides legitimate, passionate advocacy from dangerous instigation of insurrection.

Shouting matches never solved a problem, and passion is a guarantee neither of truth nor of wisdom. The absence of *darchei no'am* will surely not lead to peace.

DR. NORMAN LAMM,
President,
Yeshiva University
New York

No pills will cure these ills

THERE'S an old anecdote that tells of a man selling anti-earthquake pills in Lisbon. It sounds ridiculous. But, as political experience shows, its logic isn't that far-fetched.

What is the course of action to take when four soldiers get killed at the Netzarim junction? Evacuate the settlement of Netzarim, of course.

But what about Afula, where a terrorist axed a woman soldier to death last month? And didn't we have Arab terror before 1967, when there were so pills in the form of settlements?

The sages of Chelm have contrived yet another pill. The Arabs are hungry, they explain. They live in the gutter. They're frustrated. Give them a couple of billion and they'll let us live in peace.

But the Sheikh Radwan neighborhood in Gaza City, a Hamas stronghold, is well-off. Most of Nahshon Wachman's murderers came from upper-middle-class Jerusalem, and the elusive bomb-maker they call "The Engineer" studied at Bir-Zeit University.

Prime Minister Rabin is also trying to peddle us the fundamentalist pill. If we can only overcome the Islamic fanatics, he says, the Palestinian masses, represented by the PLO, will gladly coexist alongside us.

But Yasser Arafat's demonstrations are poorly attended. It is Hamas that succeeds in turning out the masses.

In the 1950s and 1960s, the Communist Party was highly pop-

ELYAKIM HA'ETZNI

ular among Israeli Arabs. The reason was that at the time it was the most extreme - but legal - anti-Zionist body in the political arena. Support for Hamas is part of the same syndrome. The PLO cannot favor the destruction of Israel openly, so the Palestinian public embraces Hamas and Islamic Jihad, which can.

Rabin had better wake up. For now peace is just an impossible dream

What pushes us to buy these ridiculous pills, at almost any price? It is the sheer psychological difficulty of adjusting to the frightening thought that peace is impossible, at least in this generation.

Evidence pours in daily that the Arab masses don't want peace without "Ashdod, Beit She'an, Haifa, and Jerusalem," as Yasser Arafat's men chanted recently at a rally.

FOR MORE than 100 years, we waxed strong in this land. In the absence of peace, we grew from 40,000 to 4.5 million, taking in our stride hardships and sacrifices a thousand times more difficult than those we must endure today. It was possible because we had a

clear national ideal: building a nation and liberating a homeland.

It was only when we veered off the track and began to pursue an illusory peace - as a precondition for our entire national existence - that despair, frustration, helplessness, and an incapacity to absorb and tolerate any more suffering set in.

It is imperative that we wake up from the dream of an impossible peace. It is vital that we finally understand that our national goals are simply not reconcilable with those of the Arabs, whether rich or poor, moderate or extremist, near Netzarim or in Afula.

There is a peace process we must embark on. It's with ourselves, among our own people. We must strive to grow as quickly as possible, in numbers and quality, protecting our lives and watching out for our security all the while.

Once we have increased our numbers in this country to, say, eight million Jews and struck deep roots in all of Western Eretz Yisrael and the Golan, perhaps then we might test the Arab national climate again, to see whether perhaps the dove of peace has finally "found rest for the sole of her foot."

If not, we should be patient for another generation or two. After all, we still have 75 years to go before having waited a full "2,000 years."

The writer, a lawyer and former MK, is a resident of Kiryat Arba.

Time Warp

Republicans Like Both Previews and Reruns

By DAVID E. ROSENBAUM

WASHINGTON
A FEW days before Thanksgiving, the Republican Governors Association met in Williamsburg, Va., to celebrate the glorious election of 1994. One of the main speakers was Alvin Toffler, the pop futurist author and lecturer. After Mr. Toffler finished his bromides about creating a third-wave civilization in which fundamentally different political institutions would serve a radically changed world, he was joined on stage for the question period by his wife and co-author, Heidi.

One of the first questions came from Gov. Kirk Fordice of Mississippi. Somewhat scornfully, he said he thought the point of the election was not that voters longed for a complicated cybercultural world like the one the Tofflers envision but rather that they yearned for the calmer life of the 1950's.

Mrs. Toffler became irritated. If you go back to the '50's, she snapped, you send women back to the kitchen and blacks to the back of the bus.

This brief exchange reflects two schools of the conservative Republican ideology

Some sing the praises of the 1950's, some the next century. Their harmony's off.

that by virtue of the election has moved to the forefront of American politics.

One school, apparently represented by Governor Fordice, holds that if the intrusive Government that grew out of the Great Society is dismantled, the safe streets, strong families and prosperous communities of yesteryear can be restored.

In this vein, Representative Dick Armey of Texas, who will be the Republican majority leader in the next Congress, told an interviewer recently that school prayer "was there when life was better, and maybe if we could restore these things, life will be better again."

The other school, whose champion is Newt Gingrich, the next Speaker of the House and a disciple of the Tofflers, advocates revolution, not counterrevolution. The Georgian and his allies do not want things the way



they were, but the way they supposedly could be in an efficient, high-tech society.

'Virtual Congress'

In "the 21st-century America, the 21st-century Government and the 21st-century Congress," Mr. Gingrich told his Republican House colleagues last week after they

elected him by acclamation to be the Speaker, "every American will have a cellular phone, which will probably be a fax, which will probably be a modem, which will probably in some way tie them into a world — whether they want to or not, frankly, every American will be competing in the world market with Germany and China and Japan."

What many conservatives find so attractive about the world of cyberspace is that it seems to give individuals greater power over institutions. Mr. Gingrich talks of "a virtual Congress where we can have a hearing in five cities by television while the actual committee is sitting here."

Many strategists who are trying to plot the coordinates for the Republican Party

doubt that there is much tension between the two strains of conservative thought. "The Republican Party," said William Kristol, who was Vice President Dan Quayle's chief of staff and is now one of the party's chief theoreticians, "is neither as nostalgic as you might think nor as futuristic."

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The Suspicions That Bind A new Russia shows old belligerence.

By Elaine Sciolino



Fruit of the Jungle The Chinese taste for Asian fauna.

By Philip Shenon



A Cloud of Death, Cont. In Bhopal, the memories are harsh, the reparations sparse.

By Barbara Crossette

3

Ivan in Berlin

The Long Shadow Of the Russian Mob

By STEPHEN KINZER

ON an otherwise placid day last August, police in Frankfurt were called to a luxurious villa which served as a high-class bordello, catering to wealthy professionals, diplomats and guests at the city's many international fairs. Such establishments, which are tolerated by German law, normally operate with great discretion and almost never attract police attention.

Detectives found a grisly scene the like of which is rarely seen in this country. The bodies of the Hungarian-born bordello owner and his wife, together with those of four Russian prostitutes aged 18 to 28, were found in the carpeted bar, the sauna, and upstairs bedrooms.

The brutal efficiency with which the crime was committed led the police to guess that the killers probably came from the most violent criminal organization to have surfaced here in recent history, the Russian mafia. "Ivan was here," muttered one detective as he left the building. Later, police arrested two Russians and charged them with the murders, which police believe resulted from a feud between the bordello owner and Russians who supply prostitutes for the booming German sex trade.

For four decades in Europe, the fear that the Russians might be coming evoked images of military con-

flict and nuclear destruction. Now the Russian threat has finally materialized, but in a very different form. Schooled in a totalitarian society, sometimes alumni of one of the world's harshest prison camp systems, Russian criminals have been freed of their old country's travel restrictions and are flooding westward, landing in Germany with a force no one had imagined possible.

For years the German police have

A new mafia heads west, where the money is.

been dealing with local mafias as well as with gangs from Latin America, Italy and the former Yugoslavia. None of these gangs, however, has shown a willingness to use deadly violence that even approaches that of the Russian mafia. The police have been stunned by the Russians' vicious tactics, and admit that they are unequipped to deal with a threat that is so different from any they have faced in the past.

Most criminal organizations are highly structured, with hierarchies that seek to avoid violence whenever possible. But the Russian gangs now flourishing in the West are dif-

Continued on page 2



Violence plagues émigré communities in Europe. Police arrested two Russians in the bordello murders in Frankfurt last summer.

When Government Plays Entrepreneur

By SAM ROBERTS

INTERRUPTING the nation's latest embrace of big business as being more efficient than big government, the bankruptcy of Orange County in California reminded Americans last week of what's at stake when inventive public officials blithely emulate private entrepreneurs — and lose.

"In the private sector, it's only money," said Vladimir Stadnyk, Standard & Poor's executive managing director of public finance. "In the public sector, it's the salaries of teachers, cops and firemen."

The bankruptcy was a singular event, but raises profound and often forgotten questions about accountability and fairness as governments across the country mimic business by engaging in what is broadly hailed as privatization and public entrepreneurship. Those loosely defined catch phrases include selling assets; eliminating services altogether or shifting them to private contractors and nonprofit civic groups; giving out vouchers so people can pay for alternative services; empowering property owners in special districts to fill gaps in government spending by imposing their own taxes, and encouraging bureaucrats to be more innovative.

In California, the salaries of teachers, cops and firefighters and the public services those employees provide may have been jeopardized by

the Orange County treasurer's get-rich-quick scheme of heavy borrowing and risky investments. The strategy was devised largely to compensate for Proposition 13, the referendum that capped Californians' property taxes in 1978, which encouraged public officials to pare spending and gamble on the creative revenue sources that accommodating financial institutions concoct for private investors.

"The greed sold to the need," said Dale Scott, a San Francisco investment adviser to governments.

"We've seen public officials spend governments into bankruptcy," said Felix G. Rohatyn, the investment banker whose creativity helped rescue New York City from the brink of bankruptcy in the 1970's, "but this is the first time I've seen a public official gamble a government into bankruptcy."

Peter F. Drucker, a management guru, is often credited with coining the term privatization 25 years ago, although he described it then, accurately, as "re-privatization." Private toll roads, once commonplace, are coming full circle. San Francisco's "specials," private police employed by merchants, date from the Gold Rush. Chase Manhattan Bank's hexagonal logo represents the wooden water pipes its predecessor company installed under New York City early in the 19th century.

E. S. Savas, the Baruch College

Continued on page 4

The World

Why Russia Still Bangs Its Shoe

By ELAINE SCIOLINO

WHAT if suspicion, not friendship, is the basis for building peace in Europe?

That certainly seemed the case in both Brussels and Budapest in recent days, when the Russians were accused of violating a cardinal rule of diplomacy: Never surprise your friends.

Much as Nikita S. Khrushchev once rattled against his enemies to get their attention, President Boris N. Yeltsin, in Budapest, denounced NATO expansion as anti-Russian and warned of the dangers of a one-superpower world. A few days before, in Brussels, Foreign Minister Andrei V. Kozyrev had stunned NATO by refusing to sign on to a plan for ushering Russia into military cooperation with it.

To explain such unruly conduct, consider the possibility that the end of Communism hasn't transformed the West and the Russians into friends. And that, for all their good intentions, they have different ways of seeing the world, different fears to calm, different domestic needs to meet. In that case, the reasonable thing to do might be to get their differences on the table in plain language for the sake of — remember the phrase? — peaceful coexistence.

Consider, too, that if surprises are alien to diplomacy, they are indispensable in politics. Although Mr. Yeltsin might have found a nicer way and a better time to say it, he certainly captured his audience's attention by declaring that "Europe, which has not yet thrown off the legacy of the cold war, is in danger of plunging into a cold peace." That is one way of saying that even though Russia has sworn allegiance to democracy, it is still driven by its own interests.

Humiliated by the loss of its empire, em-

bittered by the sad shape of its economy, Russia's leaders have rediscovered the political power of nationalism and are determined to recover at least some of their influence in their own back yard.

Sobered by the new assertiveness in Russia's foreign policy, mindful of Moscow's history of expansionism, the Western powers have begun to realize that Moscow cannot be counted on as a reliable strategic partner.

Mr. Yeltsin's speech laid bare all the suspicions: If there are no blocs, splits, enemies or suspicions, why do you in the West still need NATO? Why shouldn't Russia be the eastern pillar of European security? In his view, moving the Western alliance eastward is just an American-led plot to isolate Russia in case it turns undemocratic again. That may overstate Western assumptions about NATO, but it is precisely why a

Moscow and the West don't need to trust each other.

number of Central European countries are clamoring to get in.

"We often say we don't want to create new lines in Europe," said Poland's Foreign Minister, Andrzej Olechowski. "But the lines exist." Between the lines are what Mr. Olechowski calls the "gray zone" — countries like Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia — and his priority is to move this zone behind NATO's protective line.

From the American standpoint, NATO is still the center of Europe's security universe. Why? Because Russia, it seems, can-



Boris Yeltsin, lecturing the West last week ...



...evoked memories of Khrushchev doing the same.

not be trusted completely. Mr. Clinton essentially said that in Budapest, where he called on Europeans to "guard against the assertion of hegemony or spheres of influence."

Despite public claims to the contrary, American officials do not expect Russia to lobby — or qualify — for admission to a NATO that has such goals. Why, one senior Administration official in Budapest was asked. "History," he said.

No one knows that better than the Russians themselves. In an article last week in Nezavisimaya Gazeta, Galina Sidorova, Mr. Kozyrev's top political adviser, wrote that the West has not followed through on its promises of "partnership" because of Russia's "peculiarity."

"The problem, in my opinion, is that even quite sincere well-wishers in the West on the surface attribute Russia's 'peculiarity' to its geography, geopolitical situation, the scale of its military and economic potential, and the cataclysms it is living through, while implying something else, which remains unspoken: a certain threat of instability and hostility coming from an allegedly eternal incompatibility with the surrounding world."

Russia's recent posturing has left American policy makers angry, puzzled and split among themselves. But the Clinton Administration's measure of success for its Russia policy has always been a modest one: keep Russia on a steady course toward greater democracy and free markets, in small steps, while understanding that there will be backpedaling and bumps along the way.

Forgiveness

The Administration has also tended to forgive Mr. Yeltsin and Mr. Kozyrev their verbal excesses, if only because those two are seen as Russia's best hope. So officials in Washington took heart last week when Mr. Yeltsin wrote Mr. Clinton in the midst of the dust-up that "The Russia-NATO partnership will be concluded."

Still, that begged the question of how best to air, and in the process defuse, the suspicions both sides have. Russia's tug-of-war style of doing business is deeply frustrating to some American policy makers who, however much they want to see Mr. Yeltsin succeed, are getting tired of the damage control the relationship requires.

They wonder if the Russians can be trust-

ed when they reject a proposal at the Budapest summit to condemn the Bosnian Serbs, press for lifting of economic sanctions against Iraq, and assert a historic right to intervene in their former empire.

One person who understands the new reality is Warren Christopher. The night before the all-European summit in Budapest, the normally calm and deliberate Secretary of State discovered that the Russians were threatening to block Ukraine's accession to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, and immediately went operational. Alarmed that the move would rob the European summit meeting of its only clear-cut success and embarrass President Clinton, he jumped into his limousine to confront Mr. Kozyrev with a blunt message: No stunts. The Russians backed down.

But Russia's message had been delivered: Don't take our cooperation for granted when you cozy up to our neighbors. We just don't trust you enough. In that chilly atmosphere, Mr. Clinton would be hard-pressed to repeat the assessment he made when he stood with Mr. Yeltsin outside the White House less than three months ago: that the relationship with Russia was "at last, remarkably, a normal one."

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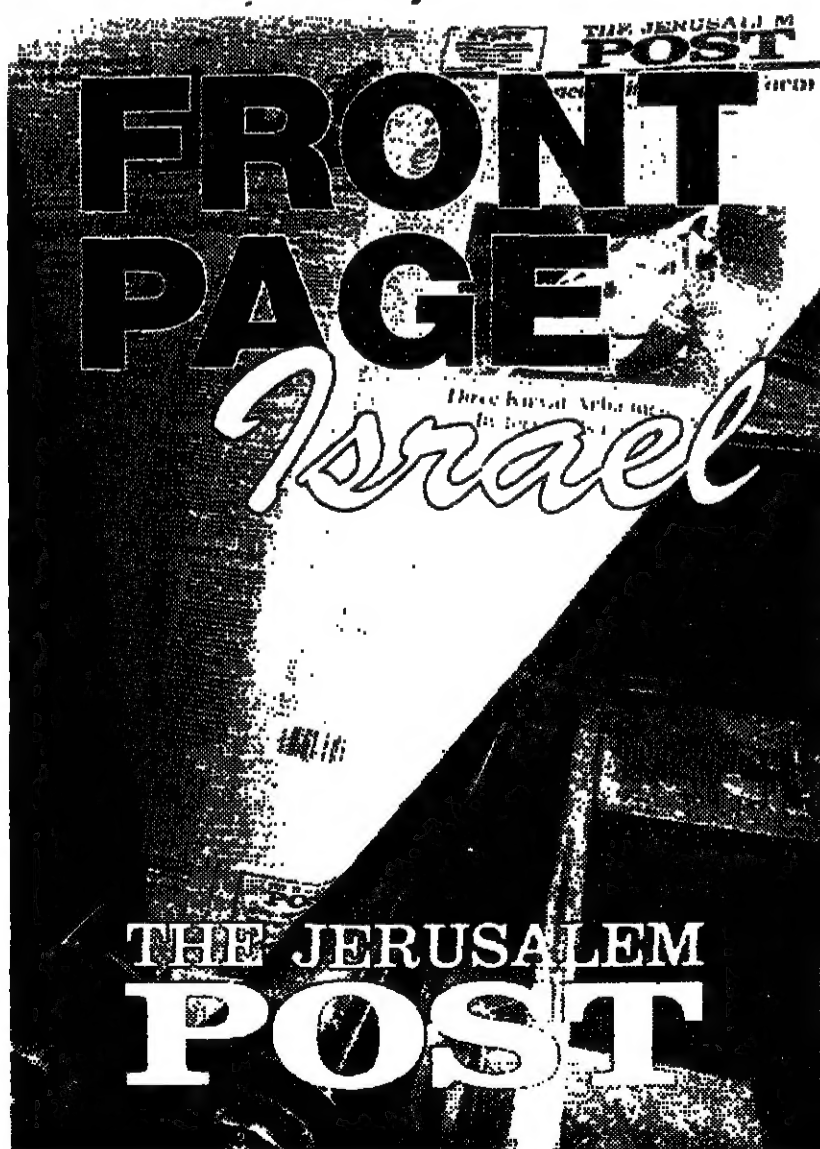
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The Long Shadow Of Russia's Mob

Continued from page 1

ferent. Some German experts say the term "mafia" does not accurately describe them. "A mafia has a boss who controls everything," said Jürgen Albrecht, chief of a police unit that investigates Russian gangs. "It has a hierarchy. It has its own rules and laws, and every member must obey them. None of that is the case with these gangs."

Diversification

The so-called Russian mafia, which includes gangs from many former Soviet republics, is involved in a wide range of activities in Berlin and other German cities. Working mostly within the Russian community, its members blackmail owners of video parlors, electronics outlets and restaurants, making clear that they are fully prepared to murder anyone who resists their demands.

The police believe them to be responsible for more than half of Germany's auto thefts, sending scores of luxury cars eastward every day. They are a principal source of illegal drugs, not only importing hashish and heroin from Central Asia, Azerbaijan and the Caucasus but also producing Ecstasy and other "designer drugs" in laboratories in Germany that are run in part by former agents of the Stasi, the secret police that dominated life in the former East Germany.

Perhaps most frightening is the Russian mafia's apparent involvement in the smuggling of plutonium and other nuclear material. In recent months, German police have intercepted several shipments of such material, all of them containing small quantities intended as samples. They believe the shipments were arranged by mafia groups, but say these groups may now have decided to seek other, less risky routes to potential customers.

One of Germany's most outspoken law-enforcement officials, Heinz Egert, the interior minister in the eastern border state of Saxony, recently said Germany has become "a paradise for the mafia." He estimated the Russian mafia's operations in Germany garner hundreds of millions of dollars annually.

As early as the Brezhnev era, criminal gangs based in Russia were active in such activities as house-breaking and cigarette smuggling. But since the collapse of Communism and its repressive apparatus, these gangs have become far more sinister.

Not only have the K.G.B. and specialized military units once used to fight them been weakened or dissolved, but evidence suggests that many highly trained veterans of such agencies have themselves joined mafia bands.

A German expert who has written extensively about organized crime, Dagobert Lindlau, said of the Russian mafia: "These people not only

kill violently and often, but without much thought. They don't wait until all other means of pressure are exhausted, they just kill as soon as someone gives them the slightest bit of trouble."

According to studies by German investigators, more than 5,000 different criminal gangs oversee by about 150 "godfathers" operate in the former Soviet Union. Of the 100,000 criminals who are said to be members of these gangs, an estimated 4,000 work abroad. They are active in many parts of Europe, includ-

These are gangs without internal controls, and they are startlingly willing to kill.

ing Paris, Amsterdam, and London and their reach extends to communities around the world where there are large and growing concentrations of Russian emigres, including the Brighton Beach area of New York City.

But the Russian mafia is more active in Germany than in any other country outside the former Soviet Union. Germany is the first rich land one encounters when travelling westward from Moscow, and there are large Russian communities here in which gangsters can hide, and in which they can find both partners and victims. The largest such community, numbering more than 15,000, is in Berlin, which the local police say is the Russian mafia's principal foreign base.

Ample and often bloody evidence offers confirmation of Berlin's new status as a hub of Russian mafia activity. In the last year, the city's two principal icon dealers, both Russians, have been murdered with gunshots in the back of the neck, apparently because they refused to cooperate with smugglers. Other Russians have been found dead in apartments and fields around the city. Last Monday, in a rare success, the police stormed a Berlin apartment and freed a Russian woman held hostage in an attempt to extort money from relatives living here.

According to Mr. Lindlau, the violent crime is accompanied by a growing effort to bribe, intimidate, or otherwise neutralize German authorities. "To a degree that most people don't recognize," he said, "they are also corrupting public officials and normal business people. There comes a point at which groups like this cannot even be stopped by harsh laws that border on endangering the basic rights of citizens. I fear that in Germany, we have reached that point."

The World

Poachers 'n' Tigers 'n' Bears

By PHILIP SHENON

HO CHI MINH CITY, Vietnam — In the wretchedness of the Cau Mong animal market in Vietnam's largest city, another band of smiling foreign tourists has arrived. The boisterous tour group from Taiwan is not here simply to browse among the dingy, foul-smelling cages crammed with exotic wildlife — baby chimps and doe-eyed gibbons, sea turtles and tangles of lime-green jungle snakes, scaly anteater-like pangolins and squawking birds with plumage in every color. The Taiwanese are here to buy.

"If you can wait a couple of weeks, we can also get you a tiger cub or a bear," said one of the Vietnamese merchants.

"The Taiwanese people like Vietnam because they know that there are still many animals in the forest here," said the merchant, who knew better than to give his name. "Sometimes they buy these animals to eat them, sometimes for medicine. This is a very good business for us."

Vietnam has much to be thankful for in the newfound prosperity of its ethnic Chinese neighbors — Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore and China itself. The Taiwanese and Hong Kong Chinese are the largest foreign investors in Vietnam's newly free market, and they are helping Vietnam emerge from generations of poverty.

But what delights many Vietnamese is alarming environmentalists. They see the Chinese rush into Vietnam and other undeveloped, wildlife-rich Asian nations as a threat to some of the world's rarest, most beautiful animals — creatures that in traditional Chinese culture are more valuable in the cooking pot or in the pharmacy than in the wild.

Rhino Broth, Anyone?

"The prognosis is not very bright," said Steven Broad, director of the Southeast Asia office of the environmental group Traffic. "This view of animals is very deeply rooted in Chinese culture." The fate of Asia's exotic wildlife "is going to come down to whether Chinese societies can see biodiversity as a priority," he said.

For decades, Africa provided the bulk of animals and animal products for the vast Asian market for traditional medicine. But in the 1970's and 1980's, several African nations moved to save what remained of their wildlife. And so traders and smugglers turned to Asia, especially to Vietnam, then opening its economy to the world.

For some species in Vietnam, it is already too late. Tigers and rhinos, once plentiful, are near extinction as smugglers roam the countryside for the bone, flesh and horn that are sought in Taipei and Hong Kong.

In the reductionist view of Chinese medical practitioners, you are what you eat. Tiger eyes are said to improve vision; a tiger penis boiled in soup brings virility; crushed tiger bone is believed to cure everything from impotence to ulcers, while rhino horn dissolved in broth is a treatment for high blood pressure and stroke. The suc-

cess to halt the use of tiger and rhino products. While protesting the sanctions as unnecessary, Taiwan did toughen its laws. The legislature voted in October to raise the maximum fine for trading in rare animals to \$93,000, up from \$1,800, and raised the prison term from five to seven years.

Big Taiwanese Appetites

But the new laws may simply encourage more Taiwanese to travel abroad to find what they want. The Government commissioned a conservation group earlier this year to send investigators to Vietnam to see who was buying up exotic wildlife.

"In the trade of bear's paws, tiger's penis and bones, Taiwanese sadly play a major role among consumers," the group said. Many travel to villages in Vietnam's central highlands to restaurants renowned for their broiled tiger, roasted anteater and fresh bear paws. The bears are kept caged outside the restaurants to convince guests of the meat's freshness, with each paw selling for the equivalent of about \$40.

While its animal-protection laws are relatively strict, Vietnam is at a loss to stem the animal trade. Forest rangers earn roughly 50 cents a day, leaving them susceptible to bribes, and there are not nearly enough to patrol thousands of square miles of jungle. The situation is much the same in other nations rich in animal life, notably Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Thailand and Myanmar, formerly known as Burma.

"It has become very hard for us to protect our animals," said Le Duc Thuan, a wildlife officer in Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon. "In the 1970's, we had 3,000 tigers, and now maybe we have 200. We had 300 rhinos in the 1975; now we have between 10 and 25. There are now so many smugglers. And the problem is getting worse, not better, because the demand from mainland China is growing, because China is getting rich."

Along Vietnam's northern border, there is a brisk one-way trade in exotic animals, all headed to the markets of China. At the crossing known as the Friendship Pass, thousands of Vietnamese traders gather every day to cross the border, many carrying wriggling burlap sacks meant for China's newly prosperous millions.

The Chinese are richer, and ravenous for rare game.

lent meat of a bear's paw is said to give strength. Snakes are treasured for the tonic made from their blood.

Under international pressure, the governments of Taiwan, Hong Kong, China and Singapore — as well as South Korea and Japan, where folk medicine is also popular — have all announced crackdowns on animal trafficking.

But the pull of tradition is proving too strong. Many Chinese exposed to modern medicine are still convinced that their physical and spiritual well-being depends on the consumption of exotic animals. And they can pay for it; hundreds of millions of ethnic Chinese now have the income to buy what once were unimaginable luxuries.

The belief in traditional medicine is nowhere more potent than in Taiwan, widely seen as the epicenter of the illegal animal trade. In April, the Clinton Administration imposed sanctions on Taiwan for its failure

Bhopal's Tragedy Revisited

10 Years After the Gas, No End to Tears

ON the night of Dec. 2, 1984, as thousands of impoverished Indians slept in huts they had built on open land in the shadow of a sophisticated Union Carbide chemical plant in Bhopal, India, an explosion of deadly methyl isocyanate sent out clouds of lethal gas. The poison rolled over them faster than they could run to escape it. In that one night of terror, breathlessness, vomiting and searing pain, up to 4,000 people died, and in the next few days another 3,000 fell victim, according to Indian estimates.

The world's worst industrial disaster struck India as it was recovering from the assassination of Prime

Minister Indira Gandhi a little more than a month earlier. As pictures of the dead and dying in Bhopal circulated, the immediate reaction was outrage, much of it against Union Carbide, although the American company's Bhopal plant was run entirely by an Indian subsidiary, and although Indian officials had not prevented many of the victims from moving too close to the plant.

From the day of the disaster, valuable time was lost as American officials of the company were denied access to the plant to conduct a study of what had happened, as well as access to the victims of the tragedy to assess their needs first hand.

Union Carbide and a team of Indian lawyers con-

cluded later that there had been sabotage by a disgruntled employee who opened a valve and let water in to unleash a violent chemical reaction in the compound used to make pesticides. (The employee survived.) Indian groups lobbying on behalf of the victims say it was the Connecticut-based company's poor management that led to the catastrophe.

Union Carbide, which has never been able to argue its case in an Indian court, agreed to pay the Indian Government \$470 million in compensation. That sum, now grown to nearly \$600 million, is frozen as lawsuits challenge the fairness of the award. Union Carbide, which sold its 50.9 percent ownership of the Bhopal plant, also contributed \$40 million to build a hospital and medical research center.

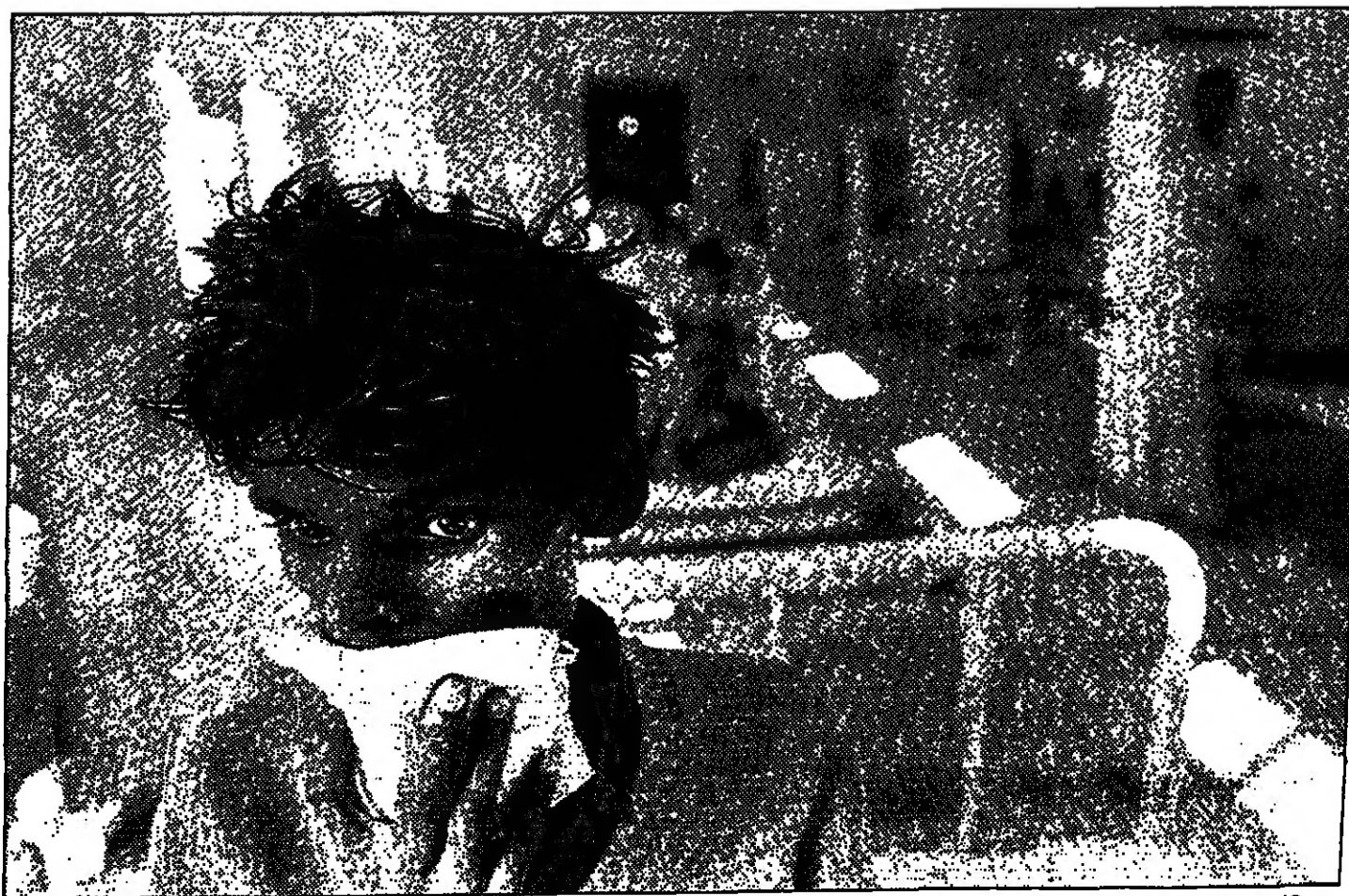
But while courts and pressure groups battle over Union Carbide's role and liability in the disaster, thousands of survivors are lining up daily, a decade later, still waiting to get enough money to restore their weakened bodies and shattered lives. The Indian Government has disbursed millions of dollars but relatively few claims have been settled, and corruption charges have been leveled against officials and judges dealing with compensation awards. The wounds, physical and psychological, will take more than a generation to heal.

BARBARA CROSSETTE

A decade after the child at left was buried following the deadly explosion at Bhopal, India, people continue to live in ramshackle houses near the pesticide plant, right. Last month, a gas victim, Vimal Kumar, below, was still recovering at the main tuberculosis hospital in Bhopal.



Raghu Rai/Magnum



Photographs by John Moore/Associated Press



Vietnam's wildlife is bottled and sold to prosperous Asians who practice traditional medicine. At a Saigon market, some animal parts have been preserved in wine.

g Shadow
a's Mob

The Nation

Hardy Perennials In U.S. Farm Policy

By BARNABY J. FEDER

POLICY buffs who enjoyed this year's impassioned debate over health care will love the battles next year over farm policy. Congress has to agree by next fall on how to replace the expiring 1990 farm rules. For the new Republican majority, it will be a stark test of how deeply it really believes that the Federal Government does more harm than good by interfering with market forces.

In the end, the battle is bound to illustrate just how tough it will be for Republicans to deliver on their promise to trim the role of Government in the average citizen's life.

Bewildering Barriers

Current farm policy looks at first glance to be an easy target for radical reformers. No one is denying it is made up of a hodgepodge of sometimes conflicting programs, many of them dating from the Great Depression of the 1930's, when both farming and rural life in general were vastly different. Most of the billions of dollars spent these days on subsidies goes to big corporations or farmers who are wealthier than the average taxpayer.

Farm programs are intended to boost incomes for producers of dairy products and crops through a bewildering array of barriers to the free flow of goods and prices. There are import quotas protecting the dairy industry and crops like sugar and peanuts. The Agriculture Department sets price floors for the dairy industry by region. And it enforces marketing programs, developed by the growers themselves, of more than 40 different fruits and crops.

The Government also provides bargain loans and subsidized insurance. And, in a program subject to unpredictable multi-billion dollar swings in cost to taxpayers, Washington makes direct payments to corn, wheat, rice and cotton growers when mar-

ket prices for those crops fall below Federally designated targets.

Critics say those policies contribute to ills ranging from the loss of Indonesian rain forests to the decline of the small American family farm. Farmers for their part have deep misgivings about whether the benefits they get are worth all the restrictions they must also accept on how they farm. A recent survey by the University of Illinois and Purdue University of 10,000 farmers found that 37 percent wanted the entire system scrapped, almost as many as the 41 percent who supported it.

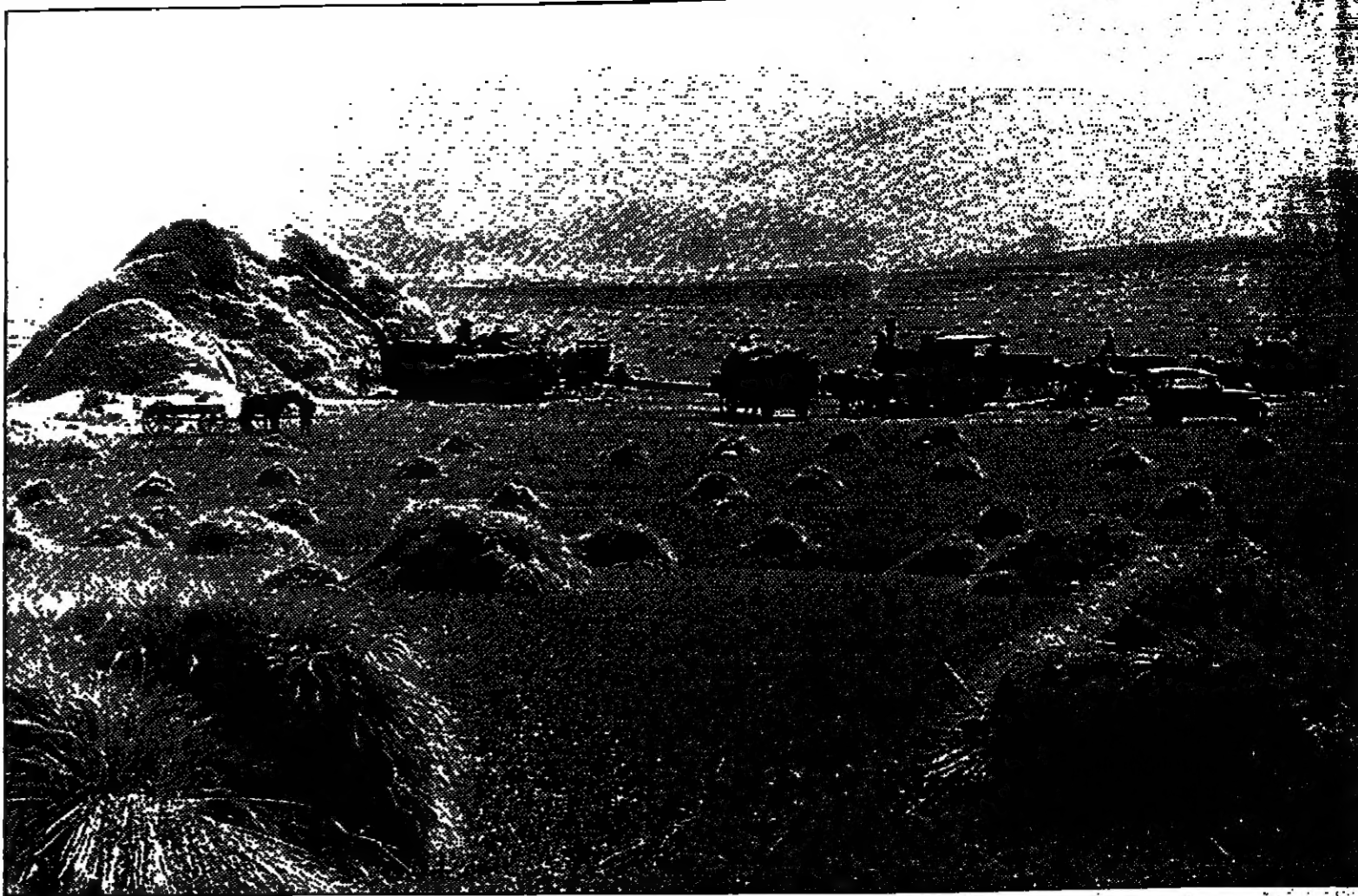
For all its faults, though, American farm policy has a long track record of winning bipartisan support, and some who have followed it over the years wonder why there is so much griping. Americans spend about 12 percent of their disposable income on food, among the lowest percentage in the world.

The nation's farmers set new production records this year in corn, soybeans, cotton and rice and, with cooperative weather, clearly have the tools to break those records for these and other crops in years to come.

It's hard to uproot traditional programs, especially if they work.

Farm goods make up one of the brightest spots in the trade picture — American farmers are the world's most productive — and with exports invariably top imports by a wide margin.

Moreover, farm incomes have been rising in recent years and farm debt has fallen. To be sure, small farms continue to disappear by the thousands, but the rate is down sharply from 30 years ago. Soil is being more carefully preserved. And the newer pesticides are more benign environmentally



Montana farmers threshing wheat on a sunny summer day in 1930.

and used more carefully.

"I think the programs are working reasonably well," said Dan Glickman, a Kansas Democrat who lost his seat last month and now is said to be the leading candidate to replace Mike Espy as Agriculture Secretary in January.

The trend in recent times has been to renew the concept of Federal income support for farmers every fifth year, but each time at a lower level and with new environmental, production and accounting strings attached. Payments have already fallen to less than half the record \$25.8 billion in direct assistance farmers received in 1986 as the result of reforms in farm legislation passed in 1985 and 1990.

This year's bumper crops drove prices down to levels that are expected to send the payments soaring by several billion dollars next year, creating new fodder for critics who see the programs as budget dynamite. But Republicans who will lead the debate for their party are already warning off those inclined to push for sweeping reform. "There's something to be said for stability,"

said Pat Roberts, the Kansas Republican who will head the House Agriculture Committee. Mr. Roberts' constituents include wheat farmers who have been among the biggest beneficiaries of subsidies.

The problem for those who would settle for tinkering with the existing structure to save money — say, by decreasing the percentage of land on which a farmer can get support payments or lowering the price targets at which the subsidies kick in — is that many farmers may simply drop out. That would make a shambles of related "voluntary" programs like those requiring farmers to accept soil conservation rules in order to remain eligible for subsidies.

'Close to the Bottom'

"We are pretty close to the bottom of the barrel on what you can cut and still get voluntary compliance in other areas," said Abner Womack, an agricultural economist at the University of Missouri who has studied various possible packages of farm policy for the Food and Agricultural Policy Insti-

tute, a research organization sponsored by six universities.

With the trend toward a slimmed-down Agriculture Department already under way, most notably in plans announced last week to shut down hundreds of field offices, the department looks more dependent than ever on farmers' willingness to observe both the letter and spirit of regulations.

Congress may get a shock when it adds up the cost of replacing the most popular pieces of the current policies. If the Government does not subsidize exports, American farmers will be playing on an uneven field in world markets and lose market share to subsidized foreign producers.

If it does not pay to protect rural environments — through incentives to farmers or bigger budgets for enforcers — environmental problems will mount. And if Congress does not want to risk much more volatility in food prices, the Government will have to play a role in supply management.

Indeed, when it comes to getting the Government out of agriculture, it looks like you cannot get there from here.



It's fashionable to run governments like businesses. Public services, like security for the Fulton Mall in Brooklyn, are going private.

Cities Gamble and Sometimes Lose

When Governments Try To Be Entrepreneurs

Continued from page 1

expert on privatization, recalls that the Greek root for government means belmsman: "The role of government is to steer, not to man the oars," he said. The Latin root for private means "taken away" from public affairs; another variation means "to rob." Therein lies a fundamental challenge for Federal, state and local officials motivated to provide services for people who cannot afford them. (Some other officials are driven by an ideological bias against big government.)

"Proposition 13 created the kind of atmosphere where governments can't continue to expand. It's forced innovation," said William Eggers, director of a privatization center at the Reason Foundation in Santa Monica. "But Orange County is an example of exactly the opposite of enterprising government, which is government managers acting like entrepreneurs in the private sector."

Examples abound of successful enterprising governments or of governments that enterprisingly got out of the way: competitive bidding for trash collection routes, highway repaving, street-light repair; contracts with private agencies for social services; selling off sewage treatment plants. New York City officials even enlisted Donald Trump to reopen a public ice-skating rink plagued by reconstruction delays. From

Phoenix to Times Square, property owners have formed special districts in which they tax themselves to provide extra security and other services.

Many officials argue that private contractors are more accountable than public employees protected by union contracts and civil service regulations (though the 1980's extortion scandals surrounding the collection of parking fines by private contractors in Chicago and New York were a reminder

A California county's get-rich scheme ends in bankruptcy.

that the mere threat of accountability is insufficient). But in hiring private companies to manage schools and dispense social services, the issue of how to measure performance arises.

Private monopolies can be as inefficient as public ones. They can also become dependent on public funds. And, like private industry, governments sometimes find that making goods or providing services themselves is cheaper than buying them. "We view privatization as a means, not an end,"

said Peter J. Powers, New York City's Deputy Mayor for Operations. He said the administration of Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani has found that some building maintenance and other repair work can be done more efficiently by the city.

In the successful special business improvement districts created by property owners around the country, "the clarity is about outcomes, less so about procedures," said Richard H. Bradley, president of the International Downtown Association. Some, like the Times Square Business Improvement District run by Gretchen Dykstra, have taken pains to hold themselves accountable as effective, decentralized self-government. But in a nation where more people work as private security guards than as police officers, where parks in wealthier neighborhoods get more private support than parks in poor ones, the challenge is to achieve efficiency and social equity regardless of who provides the service.

"Democratic politics, unlike the market, is an arena for explicitly articulating, criticizing and adapting preferences," writes Paul Starr, a sociology professor at Princeton University. "It pushes participants to make a case for interests larger than their own. Privatization diminishes this public sphere — the sphere of public information, deliberation and accountability. These are elements of democracy whose value is not reducible to efficiency."

The Republican Split: Previews vs. Reruns

Continued from page 1

tic as Newt Gingrich may be. Most of the party is pretty hard-headed and sensible."

Michael G. Franc, a director of Congressional relations for the Heritage Foundation, the conservative research institute, agreed with that assessment. The common thread that runs through all conservative thought, he said, is that the country has been moving in the wrong direction, that Government programs are not working and that "if you remove the negative influence of Government, what you will get is stronger families, more vibrant communities and all the things that flow from that."

There is much agreement. They all want lower taxes, less welfare, reduced Government regulation. But differences arise on

Crosscurrents of thought: There was a time when things were good, and a grand time that will be.

how to reach those goals.

In the case of taxes, for example, the back-to-the-'50's set emphasizes lower taxes for the middle class, while the futurist crowd stresses tax breaks focused on stimulating investment and generating wealth. One school would lift environmental regulations so Americans would not have to worry about fuel consumption; the other school would encourage new forms of energy.

Neither completely hides its skepticism of the other.

"We can't go back to the 1950's, and we wouldn't want to if we could," said Jeffrey Eisenach, an associate of Mr. Gingrich who runs an institute called the Progress and Freedom Foundation. "The world is different. It is different potentially in good ways. The world we should be seeking should be much better than the 1950's."

On the other side, William J. Bennett, the former Secretary of Education and another conservative theoretician, said he admired Mr. Gingrich but expressed contempt for the Tofflers.

"I've never understood them," he said. "I've always regarded it as the emperor's new clothes. If futurists are really futurists, why do they bother writing books? Why don't they play the market?"

Not-so-Great Society

Much can be said for the skepticism of each school about the other. The conservatives who engage in nostalgia say that of course they do not want to replicate Jim Crow laws, McCarthyism or the cold war. But they tend to ignore other unpleasant aspects of a bygone era that were, in fact,

improved by Government intervention.

For example, as late as 1965, the last year before most of the Great Society laws went into effect, half of all Americans over 65 had no medical insurance and a third of them lived in poverty; more than 90 percent of the black adults in many Southern counties were not registered to vote, and nationwide, only a couple of hundred blacks held elective office; only a third of the children in the country 3 to 5 years old attended nursery school or kindergarten. All that was changed almost overnight by improved Social Security benefits, Medicare and Medicaid, the Voting Rights Act and Federal aid to education.

Brush With Sages

For their part, the futurists often sound less like social scientists than astrologers, speaking not with precision but in platitudes and vague generalities.

In their latest book, "Creating a New Civilization," which Mr. Gingrich put last week on his reading list for his fellow Republicans, the Tofflers explain, for instance, that they do not foresee a "centrally directed overthrow of the ruling elites by some 'vanguard party' with the masses in tow," but rather "a thousand innovations and collisions at many levels in many places over a period of decades."

When Mr. Gingrich invited another of his sages, Morris R. Shechtman, a management consultant and psychotherapist, to deliver a lecture at the Capitol last weekend, fewer than two dozen representatives and aides turned up to listen.

But Mr. Gingrich was not bothered. He has never insisted that Republicans think in lockstep, only that they march that way in political battle.

"There are many strains of conservatism just as there are many strains of liberalism," he said in an interview the other day. "All practical, effective conservatives have sought lessons from the past in order to shape the future."



Brad Hamann

مكتبة من الكتب

The Stock Markets Last Week

DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGE



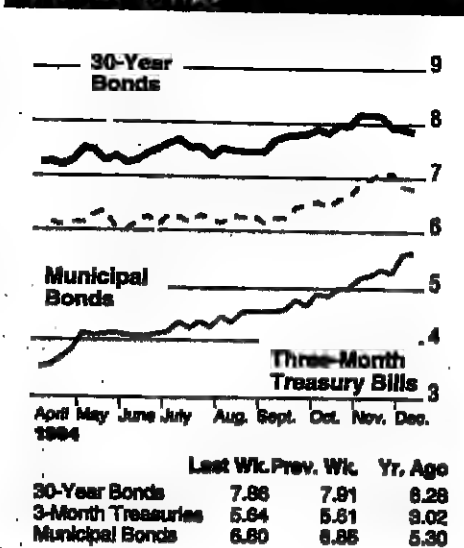
MARKET DIARY

	NYSE	NASDAQ	AMEX
Advanced	684	1,235	220
Declined	2,110	3,295	603
Unchanged	277	897	153
Issues Traded	3,071	5,427	976
New Highs	35	71	26
New Lows	537	501	156

MARKET INDEXES

	Close	Chg	%Chg	YTD %
D. J. Indust	3,691.11	-54.51	-1.46	-1.68
D. J. Transp	1,380.97	-55.43	-3.86	-21.64
D. J. Util	179.34	-0.07	-0.04	-21.79
S. & P. 500	446.97	-6.33	-1.40	-4.18
S. & P. Indust	530.28	-8.55	-1.59	-1.83
NYSE Comp	244.17	-3.84	-1.55	-5.75
Nasdaq	719.05	-25.97	-3.49	-7.43
Amex	420.66	-11.80	-2.73	-11.84
Russell 2000	235.16	-7.65	-3.15	-9.06
Wilshire 5000	4,391.62	-85.32	-1.91	-5.72
Value Line	266.56	-6.57	-2.41	-9.73

INTEREST RATES



New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE

Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.
Hansen	369452	18 1/4
RJR	303128	5 7/8
Vodafone	269936	30 7/8
Wal-Mart	187067	2 1/2
AT&T	183949	49 1/2
Comcast	142312	39 1/4
Merck	137709	37 1/4
GM	135376	37 1/4
Merlyn	131124	33 1/4
Telex	130452	51 1/4
Colt	118904	34 1/4
Ford	115176	26 1/4
Swire	112995	17 1/4
British	107719	24 1/4
Motor	106856	41 1/4

PERCENTAGE GAINERS

Last	Chg.	Pct.
IntDeCar	21 1/2	+16 7/8
ContiCp	18 1/4	+4 1/2
Estrine	14 1/4	+3 1/4
MACOM	7 1/4	+1 1/4
Playby B	9 1/4	+1 1/4
Madeco	31 1/4	+3 1/4
BlkHCP	22	+2 1/4
WatInt	11 1/4	+1 1/4
SunCast	16 1/4	+1 1/4
AuthFit	13	+1 1/4
MedExt	23 1/2	+1 1/4
StkVC	13 1/2	+1 1/4
Fadden	6 1/4	+1 1/4
ElecAs	6 1/4	+1 1/4

PERCENTAGE LOSERS

Last	Chg.	Pct.
ContAir B	8 1/4	-5 1/4
RoweF	5 1/4	-3 1/4
ContAir A	9 1/4	-5 1/4
Boitser	13 1/2	-5 1/4
UDCHm pA	5	-2 1/4
ICNPh	16 1/4	-5 1/4
TimCo	22 1/4	-6 1/4
ContMed	5 1/4	-1 1/4
Galob	5	-1 1/4
ThorMort	7 1/4	-1 1/4
ChurDwt	16 1/4	-3 1/4
DeDiess	19 1/4	-4 1/4
Bombay	9 1/4	-1 1/4
AlakAir	13 1/4	-2 1/4
StorEq pC	20 1/4	-4 1/4

Nasdaq

MOST ACTIVE

Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.
Intel	256073	62 1/4
MCI	216851	19 1/4
Cisco	172331	32 1/4
Microsoft	147238	63 1/4
Intel	145037	8 1/4
USHT	143185	39 1/4
Telex	137345	21 1/4
Oracle	125621	38 1/4
ECI	107730	12 1/4
Novell	103223	18 1/4

PERCENTAGE GAINERS

Last	Chg.	Pct.
PlasmaThrm	6 1/4	+1 1/4
PreEnt	3 1/4	+3 1/4
AviRpt	5 1/4	+1 1/4
WhitMed	5 1/4	+1 1/4
ModMed	7 1/4	+1 1/4
NRS Tech	6 1/4	+1 1/4
WinnAll	5 1/4	+1 1/4
ShawGp	5 1/4	+1 1/4
SunSw	7 1/4	+1 1/4
DurandPhm	15	+2 1/4

PERCENTAGE LOSERS

Last	Chg.	Pct.
Lasmeatr	7 1/4	-5 1/4
Magatst	6 1/4	-3 1/4
Intel	8 1/4	-5 1/4
Netwrt	8 1/4	-5 1/4
JanC	3 1/2	-2 1/4
JohnAmin	11 1/4	-5 1/4
Rival	17	-7 1/4
Calpro	14 1/2	-5 1/4
7thLevi	5 1/4	-2 1/4
IEC Elec	8 1/4	-2 1/4

American Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE

Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.
EnSrv	52865	11 1/4
Viacom B	34921	38 1/4
Royal	34365	3 1/4
ViacomVar	34308	1 1/2
Echo	32831	10 1/4

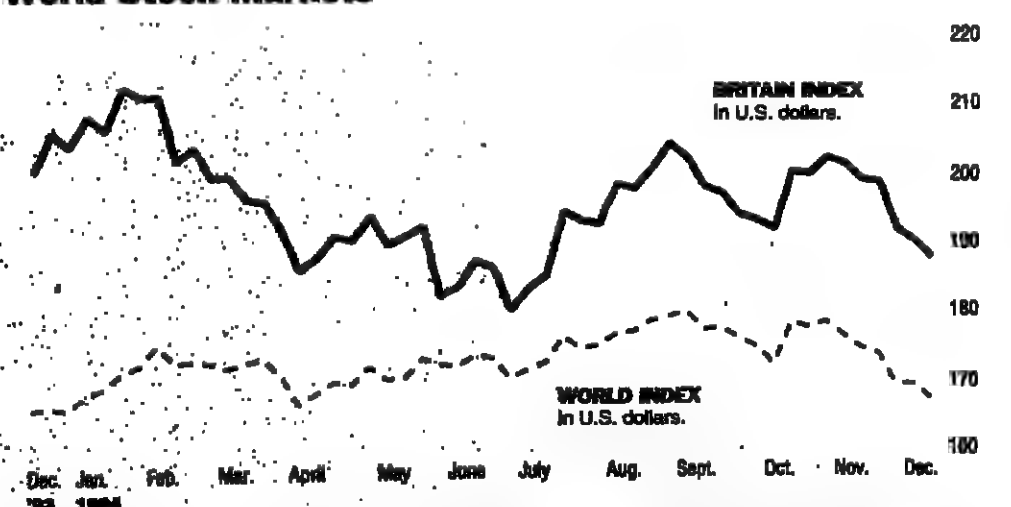
PERCENTAGE GAINERS

Last	Chg.	Pct.
ChampHth	8 1/4	+3 1/4
BeamSHKP	5 1/4	+1 1/4
PWRingK	6 1/4	+1 1/4
HSHrTch	10 1/4	+1 1/4
ColDta	11	+1 1/4

PERCENTAGE LOSERS

Last	Chg.	Pct.
BarryRG	11 1/4	-5 1/4
Jaclyn	4 1/4	-1 1/4
USBio	6 1/4	-1 1/4
Cento	6 1/4	-1 1/4
StylVd	5 1/4	-1 1/4

World Stock Markets



Prepared by Goldman, Sachs & Co. using data derived from the FT Actuaries World Index, a measure of stock market performance. The FT indices are compiled jointly by The Financial Times Limited, Goldman, Sachs & Co. and NatWest Securities Ltd. in conjunction with the Institute of Actuaries and the Faculty of Actuaries.

and NatWest Securities Ltd. in conjunction with the Institute of Securities

PERFORMANCE		IN U.S. DOLLARS					IN LOCAL CURRENCY				
Country	Index	Week % Chg.	Week Rank	YTD % Chg.	YTD Rank	Dividend Yield	Index	YTD % Chg.	Exchange Rate to \$	YTD % Chg.	
Australia	168.50	-0.6	4	-0.2	12	4.02	143.17	-12.4	1.2928	14.0	
Austria	175.54	-0.9	7	-5.1	17	1.13	144.23	-13.4	11.1275	9.6	
Belgium	165.33	-1.4	12	1.6	10	4.18	132.22	-8.8	32.43	11.5	
Britain	188.68	-1.3	10	-8.0	21	4.31	179.33	-12.7	0.6411	5.4	
Canada	125.79	-2.0	18	-7.4	20	2.73	126.00	-3.2	1.3833	-4.3	
Denmark	238.68	-1.4	13	-3.0	14	1.48	201.20	-11.9	6.1725	10.1	
Finland	177.40	-1.3	9	44.0	1	0.77	181.56	21.3	4.8785	18.8	
France	165.41	-1.9	17	-6.0	19	3.05	140.40	-13.9	5.4113	9.1	
Germany	135.86	-0.7	5	-3.1	15	1.86	111.41	-12.0	1.5773	10.1	
Hong Kong	309.71	-5.4	22	-36.7	24	4.02	307.72	-36.6	7.730	-0.1	
Ireland	195.45	-1.4	14	5.5	6	3.55	179.70	-3.0	0.6525	8.8	
Italy	69.91	-6.1	23	1.9	9	1.85	85.10	-3.0	1830	5.0	
Japan	151.31	-0.4	3	16.3	3	0.80	95.81	4.4	100.165	11.4	
Malaysia	448.48	-6.4	24	-24.2	23	1.99	442.90	-27.8	2.5642	5.1	
Mexico	2015.58	-3.0	20	-15.6	22	1.34	7806.16	-6.2	3.4515	-10.0	
Netherlands	207.60	-1.1	8	4.3	7	3.45	167.42	-5.1	1.7669	9.9	
New Zealand	69.79	-2.1	19	2.8	8	5.01	58.42	-9.4	1.5763	13.4	
Norway	201.42	-0.8	6	12.1	5	1.76	187.72	2.4	6.8665	9.5	
Singapore	348.33	-3.5	21	-5.8	18	1.82	234.61	-13.9	1.47	9.5	
South Africa	319.82	-1.7	16	-19.7	2	2.26	289.89	15.7	4.147	3.4	
Spain	138.40	-0.2	1	0.0	11	4.09	139.47	-7.6	132.07	8.2	
Sweden	227.55	-1.7	15	15.9	4	1.58	252.99	4.4	7.5101	11.0	
Switzerland	182.82	-0.3	2	-1.0	13	1.85	131.41	-10.9	1.3366	11.1	
United States	182.82	-1.3	11	-3.7	16	3.01	182.82	-3.7			

COMPOSITE INDEXES

	Index	Week	YTD	YTD % Chg.
Europe	164.09	-1.4	-3.2	3.17
Europe/Pacific	160.49	-1.2	3.5	2.05
World	168.19	-1.2	0.6	2.39

Source: Goldman, Sachs & Co. Exchange rates as of Friday's London close.
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The Economy

All That and Bentsen, Too



Bill Clinton is heading into the Age of Gingrich with an even cleaner slate than he expected. Not only did he lose the House and Senate, but now he'll have to do without one of his team's true grown-ups: Lloyd Bentsen. Last week Mr. Bentsen resigned as Treasury Secretary, saying he'd planned all along to leave when his Senate term would

Poverty? It's a State Problem



It's a Republican mantra: Shrink Big Government. And a key element, it now appears, is to abolish numerous programs aimed at the poor and ship the money to the states, few questions asked. In other words, the New Deal has had its day; let's try something else. Now the New Deal clearly needs a hell of a tune-up — Washington is littered with welfare-reform recipes — but the latest idea goes far beyond even "the Contract." For one thing, the money could shrink by 20 percent as it made this historic shift. But the broader impact could well be that the programs would no longer be "entitlements" — when the money runs out, that's it.

Mr. Pataki's Latest Math

But you thought politicians, after that blow-out, had stopped raising money for a while. Wrong. Last week, after taking in \$14.5 million to get elected, George Pataki raised more than \$1 million at a little get-together at the Sheraton — for his transition and inauguration. Al D'Amato was there ("at this point in time a cheerleader," he insisted; the ship "has one quarterback"), and so were a fair number of Democrats, their professed distaste for the Governor-to-be having miraculously evaporated. The campaign pledges were intact; but what was Mr. Pataki's formula for reconciling a \$4 billion deficit with a promised \$1 billion tax cut? Simple. Just "cut \$5 billion out of the budget."

World Markets/Richard W. Stevenson

In Britain, a Stiff-Upper-Lip Market

LONDON It was a most unsettling week for investors in Britain.

Prime Minister John Major suffered a humiliating defeat in Parliament on a proposed tax increase, leaving him politically wounded, casting doubt on his Conservative Government's ability to serve out its five-year term and forcing a hasty revamping of his budget for next year.

Then the Bank of England pushed its benchmark base interest rate up a half point, to 6.25 percent, a move that had been widely expected, but not so soon.

For all the upheaval, the markets — particularly the bond market — responded surprisingly calmly. The bond market, in fact, took heart that despite the Government's weakening grip on power, it did not waver from its policy of fighting inflation and striving to bring down the budget deficit.

Helped by the interest rate increases, prices of government bonds, or gilts, firmed. Moreover, an important benchmark of investor sentiment — the spread between yields on British and German government bonds — showed growing confidence in Britain's economic management.

Because Germany's Bundesbank is considered the premier inflation fighter, German bonds tend to carry lower interest rates than their counterparts from other nations. But this week the spread between German and British government bonds narrowed from 150 basis points, or hundredths of a percentage point, to around 130.

On Friday, bond prices surged, pushing the yield on the benchmark 15-year gilt down to 8.42 percent from 8.49 percent.

"One of the surprising things is how well gilts have held up in a rough week of economic news," said David Miles, an economist at Merrill Lynch in London.

Some analysts are bullish on gilts, especially if the shift by investors from stocks into bonds that appears to have taken hold in the United States transfers in earnest to Britain and the rest of Europe.

Again, Global Thinking

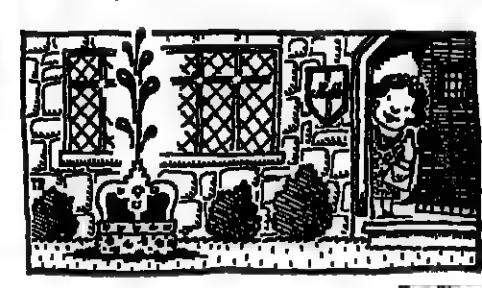
Market shares for advisers on mergers and acquisitions worldwide, based on the total dollar value of deals so far in 1994, assuming that the Morgan-Warburg deal goes through.

Goldman Sachs	19.7%
Morgan + Warburg	19.3
Salomon Brothers	15.0
Lazard	14.5
Morgan Stanley	14.2
S. G. Warburg	5.1

Sources: Securities Data Corporation

Morgan Stanley is a powerhouse in American investment banking, just as S.G. Warburg is in Britain. But that, apparently, was not enough: Investment bankers are thinking big, thinking global. So last week Morgan said it might buy Warburg, creating a powerhouse that would be right up there with Goldman, Sachs among the world's leading advisers for mergers and acquisitions — and could challenge Merrill Lynch in underwriting. Warburg, in spite of its fast growth in the 80's, has never been able to get a very big foot in the door in America, which after all is where a lot of the money is.

'Dallas,' With a Spot of Tea



It's that age-old American dream (right up there with winning the lottery) — striking oil right in your back yard. This time, though, it's a rather exceptional, and very British, back yard: Queen Elizabeth has just given permission to a Canadian-run company called Canuk Exploration to drill near Windsor Castle to see if oil lurks there. So is this just another disillusioning sign that the royal family is, alas, all too human — first marital spats, then fuzzy fantasies of oil riches? No, studies show that the castle is likely to sit on a huge oil pool — perhaps worth \$1.5 billion. And no, any proceeds would go to the Treasury, not to the family. The royal family will have to subsist on tabloid headlines.

Move Aside, Wheelbarrows

In the annals of hyperinflation, the most vivid image has long been of Germans in the 20's with wheelbarrows full of cash that would buy, perhaps, a loaf of bread. Clearly, in the new world order, it's time for a new symbol — and a good one may just have turned up. Last week Ukraine's central bank released a new 500,000-karbovanets banknote. Smaller bills have been left: nearly worthless by inflation — when this currency was introduced three years ago, the exchange rate was 200 to the dollar, but that's soared to more than 100,000, making those new bills worth about \$4. So what's the fate of the 35 tons of old, worthless bills? They're being recycled into toilet paper.

A Big Slip of Fidelity's Pencil

There are ordinary mutual funds — and then there's Fidelity Magellan, which for years had such dazzling returns that it became the nation's largest fund. So it came as an especially nasty jolt to the fund universe last week when Fidelity, after promising a \$4.32-a-share payment, said: Sorry, slip of the pencil; make that, uh, zero. And how did it manage to make this \$2.4 billion error? Fidelity wasn't talking. But suddenly all eyes were on the once-invincible fund — and it could be plainly seen that it was not doing well: no capital gains, for the first time since 1988. For investors, a lower tax bill will hardly soothe the pain.

Boardwalk? Try Baltic This Year

Discussing Wall Street pay is always a bit like playing Monopoly — the funny money just comes and goes, not a drop of blood spilled. How can mere mortals, with real-world paychecks, ever comprehend "bonuses" — once meaning a few twenties in an envelope — that would buy a mansion or two? Well, the mansions may be fixer-uppers this year. With profits expected to plunge 80 percent from a record '93, salaries — and bonuses — will shrink, possibly by 40 percent. So will this set off a frenzy of job-hopping? That's less likely. Many past bonuses have been partly stock — sometimes forfeited if the employee jumps ship.

Trendy Gets More Costly



Ford wants to cash in some chips. Auto sales remain hot, with light trucks the hottest. Last week, the industry reported November sales up 5.4 percent, with all three Detroit auto makers setting records for pickups, mini-vans and sport utility vehicles. And Ford's Explorer, of course, is the sales leader in that last pack. So it seemed only natural when, later in the week, Ford raised the base price steeply on the '95 Explorer — to \$20,870, up \$2,740, or 15 percent. Ford is stepping up production of the Explorer, apparently convinced that buyers won't defect at the higher price.

Oh, That Silly Computer . . .

Two years ago, news broke that a Long Island car dealer had swindled General Motors out of hundreds of millions of dollars by borrowing on nonexistent vans — but it was a mystery how he managed such a huge scam. Well, it was easy, he said last week, testifying in a separate bribery trial. People rely on computers, but they are also quick to suspect the machines of messing up

Founded in 1851

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RICHARD G. THOMAS, *Treasurer*

Adventures in the Germ Line

By John Maddox

Invariably, experiments in gene manipulation raise the specter of eugenics, and the heated public reaction to the recent breakthrough by researchers at the University of Pennsylvania is a case in point. But while such fears are unfounded, they could lead to much-needed consideration of the pitfalls of altering humans' reproductive lineage — what scientists call the "germ line."

The researchers in Philadelphia found that it is possible to destroy a mouse's sperm-forming cells and then to repopulate its testes with such cells from another mouse. If applied to human beings, this technology would in principle make it possible for men with a high susceptibility to genetic disease to produce sperm that would not pass their susceptibility to future generations.

After the results were published last month, references to the wicked, futile ambitions of the Third Reich abounded. But the doomsayers ignore the technical difficulties of applying to humans what has been done in mice. They overlook the potential for genetic improvement through existing fertility techniques. And they forget that eugenics programs like those of the Nazis would require governmental compulsion that is unlikely today.

It is only natural that males carrying a gene associated with a disease may wish to avoid passing that gene

For all our tinkering, genetics will always outwit us.

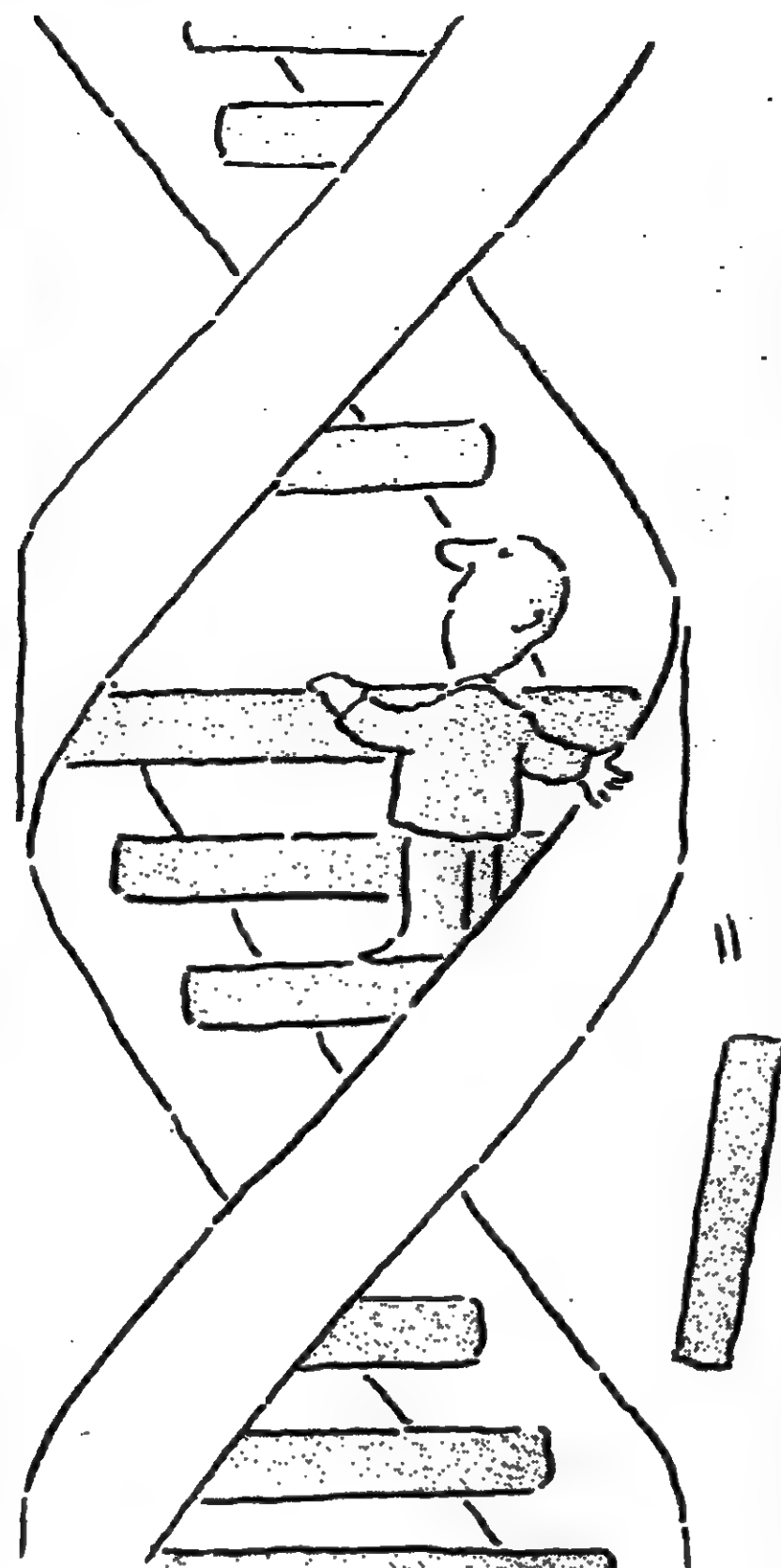
on to their children. But would they risk permanent infertility — an obvious hazard of the technique developed in Philadelphia — when there are much simpler and less expensive ways to have healthy children? After all, why bother implanting cells from another person if you can get the same genetic result by using the other person's semen in artificial insemination?

Besides, despite the astonishing speed with which techniques for manipulating genetic material are being developed, it is likely to be decades before we can remove or replace unwanted genes in sperm-forming cells with a guarantee that the process will not cause defects of the genetic apparatus.

For now, there are well-established techniques for the prenatal diagnosis of most genetic diseases. In most countries, elective abortion is a legal remedy for parents who do not want genetically handicapped children.

This is, of course, eugenics of a kind. And it is inevitable that as people's understanding of their own genetic inheritance increases, there will be a growing demand for prenatal genetic diagnosis, sometimes followed by abortion. Many families will welcome the promise of not hav-

John Maddox is editor of the journal *Nature*.



Nurk Karim

ing to care for genetically handicapped children. Who can deny them that opportunity, especially when the societal costs of rearing and treating such children are considered?

Some critics have also made the point that only the occurrence of genetic handicaps compels society to develop compassion for the disadvantaged, from which all civility springs. This would be a stronger argument if genetic disease were not so common — there will be a lot of such diseases we'll never be able to eliminate.

Another, more forceful, objection is genetic. Many inherited diseases are recessive, meaning that both parents have to contribute a disease-linked gene for the malady to develop in their offspring. A typical case is sickle-cell anemia, which is common among African-Americans.

Remarkably, although a child who inherits a gene linked to sickle-cell

from each parent may develop the potentially fatal anemia, a child who inherits such a gene from only one parent will not get the anemia but will have a natural resistance to malaria. Scientists call this "heterozygous advantage."

Although this particular heterozygous advantage is of little use to blacks in malaria-free America, there are other possible inherited conditions that could be important. There is evidence that schizophrenia is in part inherited recessively through several genes. It is possible that people who inherit just one set of these genes (and therefore will not be afflicted with the psychotic disease) will be blessed with the heterozygous advantage of unusual creativity.

Prospective parents may not want handicapped children, but society at large would have an interest in perpetuating the condition in which there is one set of disease-linked genes.

Luckily, science has not reached a point where such dilemmas will

arise. But this is a reason that even the use of prenatal genetic diagnosis should be carried forward cautiously; a person's ambition to eliminate disease-linked genes from his genetic makeup may be a disservice to his descendants.

In any case, it is an illusion to think that a genetically "pure" society could ever be created. Many disease-linked genes arise spontaneously in apparently normal families, including Huntington's disease and Fragile-X syndrome (which is one of the most common genetic causes of inherited mental defect).

Neither genetic manipulation nor prenatal diagnosis can insure that disease-linked genes will never occur among one's descendants. It remains a matter of chance whether the same genes will be reintroduced into later generations by marriage outside the family.

Governments could set out to eliminate disease-linked genes from their populations, but only through compulsory prenatal diagnosis followed by compulsory abortion. The process would be costly and effective only over several generations.

The Chinese are said to be planning a program of genetic improvement based on preventing people with inheritable diseases from having children. Given the complexity of the pattern of genetic inheritance, that will be a slow process, and may actually rob Chinese society of many individuals with beneficial attributes. It is a dangerous business.

The likelihood that such policies will be followed in the more liberal societies of the West is zero. Yet there are strong reasons why Western governments should try to insure that people are given the opportunity for prenatal genetic diagnosis. The miseries of families loaded with genetic handicaps are an offense against civility.

Those who raise healthy concerns about eugenics can calm themselves. For technical rather than moral reasons, the direct manipulation of the human germ line has no part to play in family planning. The side effects and the uncertainties will always be greater than those of the techniques already available. The application of the new techniques will not go beyond the purpose they have been created for — the improvement of commercial livestock.

Son of Cinerama

Journal
FRANK RICH

Life once again proving a rotten disappointment, we trooped off to escape it at the movies.

But not just any movie. My family would settle for nothing less than a 3-D movie playing on the 80-foot-high, 100-foot-wide IMAX screen that just opened to torture anyone with children in New York.

A ticket to IMAX costs \$9, but actually \$10, since IMAX is usually sold out and you have to pay a dollar extra to buy an advance ticket so that your disappointed child won't have a tantrum when told he'll have to settle for watching a pregnant Arnold Schwarzenegger in "Junior" instead. Then again, since the IMAX movie turns out to be 35 minutes long, you may not so easily escape "Junior."

"This is so futuristic!" said Simon, who is 10. We had just put on

membered only for being one of Elizabeth Taylor's husbands in pre-Burton times, soon came up with Todd-AO, which, as my fraying old souvenir program from "Around the World in 80 Days" attests, is "on the same order as Cinerama, but vastly superior." It used the wide screen to simulate airsickness. After Todd was killed, his son, Michael Jr., tried to outdo him with "Scent of Mystery," politely described in *The Times* as "a color film accompanied by odors." Smell-o-rama expired in its premiere engagement in 1960, bringing a decade of manic Hollywood experimentation to an abrupt close.

Until now. The movie we watched through our goggles, "Into the Deep," wants to be Cinerama. Todd-AO and 3-D all rolled into one. Simon reached out to push away the kelp; he recoiled when a fish veered in our direction. He was mature enough to handle the sex scene. "Tonight, and only tonight," intoned the narrator, "the opalescent squid will mate. In a frenzy they seize each other, coupling again and again."

True, the plot recalled every tedious nature documentary once endemic to the nation's elementary schools, but back then the mating was not in 3-D or accompanied by pounding music suggesting there may actually be discos 20,000 leagues under the sea.

Simon was wide-eyed. If there are enough customers like him, ten-bucks-a-pop IMAX will soon spread beyond its one Manhattan screen. Already a trailer promises "the first dramatic film created exclusively for IMAX" — a full 40 minutes long — with characters as well as kelp.

"There are top-name directors waiting who want a hand in creating this new language," says the enthusiastic Sony executive promoting the venture. Never mind that Sony's instinct for popular taste is sometimes fallible — witness its recent \$2.7 billion loss on its Hollywood studios, not to mention Betamax.

Sony is also the proud owner of the theater chain once known as Loew's. In the days of Cinerama, Loew's theaters still went by names like Paradise and Palace, and looked like cathedrals with attitude. They're all gone now. In their place, housed in a skyscraper multiplex, stands IMAX — whose clinical technology, purged of Cinerama's quaint imperfections, embraces everything but people. If Simon hadn't kept reaching for my hand, I would have died of the cold.

Back to the past with IMAX.

our space-age goggles. While we waited for the show to start, we were serenaded with the semi-classical strains of "Back to the Future."

Yet I realized I had already seen this future, and it hadn't worked.

That was back in the 1950's, when Hollywood, traumatized by the discovery that television was not a passing fancy after all, turned to larger-than-life technology to lure people away from their tiny sets.

In the beginning, there was Cinerama, in which three projectors were required to simulate the sensation of a roller-coaster ride on a wraparound screen. Gov. Thomas Dewey, with time on his hands during the final year of the Truman Presidency, officiated at its premiere on Broadway. The only problem was that the three segments of the image merged shakily, not seamlessly, inducing a slightly more realistic sensation of nausea than Cinerama intended.

Next came 3-D, which required the wearing of flimsy red-and-green-cellophane glasses. Not even Alfred Hitchcock could make 3-D stop jiggling, though he tried in "Dial M for Murder."

Mike Todd, a showman now re-



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In America
BOB HERBERT

Racism 101

You'd like to think of it as a skit. Play-acting. Theater of the absurd. The professor, in his African costume, stands before his student-follower and plays the buffoon.

Energized by the spotlight, the professor loudly proclaims that white people are nefarious, pigment-challenged "ice people" — cold, egotistical and exploitive. Black people, on the other hand, are warm and friendly, unfailingly humanitarian and spiritual, the "sun people."

And Jews? Well, they stink.

It must be a joke, right? A put-on. Ladies and gentlemen, let's hear it for that champion of melanin — the chairman and chief anti-Semite of the black studies department at City College — Professor Leonard Jeffries.

You keep waiting for the laughter because you don't want any of this to be real. But the laughter doesn't come, or it comes in all the wrong places.

Mr. Jeffries is notorious for his bigotry and for teaching nonsense. Racist and incompetent, he should have been chased from the campus long ago. But more than two decades of cowardice and irresponsibility by blacks and whites alike have allowed him to remain a tenured professor and chairman of his department.

The situation is grotesque. Mr. Jeffries spends much of his time babbling about the evil influence of Jews and the wonders of melanin. City College officials knew for a very long time that his classes were exercises in the ridiculous, but it wasn't until the professor gave a blatantly anti-Semitic speech in Albany in 1991 that he gained wide public attention. In

that speech he charged that "rich Jews" had financed the slave trade and that Jews had conspired with the Mafia to make movies designed to bring about "the destruction of black people." He talked about the "head Jew" at City College and complained about Diane Ravitch, whom he characterized as "a sophisticated Texas Jew."

The speech led to an extended legal confrontation as the college finally tried to remove Mr. Jeffries as department chairman. That issue has not been resolved. But a Federal

Who let Leonard Jeffries poison the classroom?

judge found that Mr. Jeffries's behavior had been "thuggish" and that he had made "hateful, poisonous and reprehensible statements" that were "incompatible with the civilized discourse and conduct expected of tenured professors."

However the court case plays out, the bigger question is why Mr. Jeffries's clownish act was allowed to run so long at City College — from the early 1970's until now. Top officials of City College and City University are certainly to blame for attempting to buy racial peace by shortchanging Mr. Jeffries's students. But what about black people, both on and off campus? Where was

the outcry against bigotry and incompetence? Where was the acknowledgement that the toxic winds of racism blow in more than one direction? Where was the outrage over the fact that a department geared toward black students was allowed for more than two decades to wallow in ignorance rather than strive for excellence?

Mr. Jeffries, with his colorful garb and his entourage and his arrogant attitude, is a perpetual reminder of the utter failure of blacks and whites of good will to deal honestly with racial matters, and to look out for the well-being of black youngsters. What does it mean to be taught by a professor who says that each white ethnic grouping can be represented by an animal, and that the animal that represents Jews is the skunk? What kind of professor teaching their child?

Mr. Jeffries has much of City College intimidated. Black students who know that he is a charlatan are afraid to protest, afraid even to criticize him if there is a chance they will be identified. Such an atmosphere turns the whole idea of the student-teacher relationship upside-down. It makes a mockery of the archetype of the wise old man (or woman) who assists the youngster in the difficult transition to a successful adulthood.

Life is tough. For youngsters who come from a disadvantaged background, it's tougher still. For those who are guided in their development by preposterous and hate-filled incompetents, it must be toughest of all.

'Disclosure' and Beyond: Tales From Corner Offices

By CARYN JAMES

In "Disclosure," the new film about a woman who sexually harasses her male employee, one line floats through like a mantra: "Sexual harassment isn't about sex. It's about power." The first person who says this is the no-nonsense, ordinary-looking female lawyer defending Tom Sanders (Michael Douglas) against his movie-star-glamorous harasser, Meredith Johnson (Demi Moore). The lawyer is the movie's official voice, making the irrefutable case that harassment is a gender-neutral offense.

But when her little lesson is echoed by Tom himself, it becomes a cri de coeur, exposing the dirty secrets that make the film so effective as a button pusher. Angry that his wife thinks he allowed the harassment to happen — why was he having an intimate glass of wine with his sexy boss, anyway? — Tom explodes. "Why don't I just be that guy, that evil white guy you're always complaining about?" he shouts. "Sexual harassment is about power. When did I have the power? When?"



Anita Hill during the Clarence Thomas hearings in 1991.

Now we're getting somewhere. Under its sanctimonious surface, "Disclosure" is really about the disenfranchisement of those guys who are used to having power all to themselves. To make things worse, some of their clubhouse power has seeped away to girls! As a whiz kid who works with Tom at a computer com-

pany puts it, women are bound to take over the world. "They're stronger," he says, "and they don't fight fair." He compares them to Amazons who will soon need men for nothing but sperm. That the person saying this is a callous, wrongheaded guy gives the movie license to express an impolite opinion. And in this sneaky way the film gives the audience license to agree. The unspoken mantra of "Disclosure" is "Women in power are scary."

The scariness of powerful women informs many other factual and fictional works involving sexual harassment. It is a crucial issue in two current nonfiction books, "Strange Justice: The Selling of Clarence Thomas," by the Wall Street Journal reporters Jane Mayer and Jill Abramson, and "Talking From 9 to 5," by the best-selling author and linguist Deborah Tannen. And it is the underlying sentiment in David Mamet's "Oleanna," which shares with "Disclosure" a power-crazed female villain who makes a false accusation of harassment. The play "Oleanna" was a hit Off Broadway, but became a critical and commercial disaster when it opened as a film last month.

As a harmless Hollywood entertainment, "Disclosure" gets to say out loud what is buried in more serious circumstances. It is a silly, contrived film, yet in a backhanded way it sheds light on everyday office conversation and on the cheers that sometimes erupt in theaters at the end of "Oleanna" when the beleaguered professor slugs his deceitful student. It can even illuminate aspects of Anita Hill's testimony during the Thomas confirmation hearings back in 1991.

The volatile subject and zooming pace of "Disclosure" should be enough to lure audiences and jangle their nerves. The Michael Crichton novel on which it is based, after all, is a model of hackneyed writing, and stayed on the best-seller list for 22 weeks.

Both Mr. Crichton, in his afterword to the novel, and the director Barry Levinson, in production notes for the film, insist that reversing the usual sexes of harasser and victim allows us to see the issue clearly and freshly. In some ways it does. But in a fundamental way the role reversal is simply an excuse to vent anger at women. (Remember, Mr. Crichton also denied that his Japan-bashing novel, "Rising Sun," bashed Japan.)

A major problem with "Disclosure" is that it overloads the case against Meredith Johnson; without question she is beautiful, incompetent, a harasser and a liar. The film itself doesn't fight fair. Eventually it is revealed that Meredith harasses Tom as a calculated maneuver to drive him out of the company. Sexual

harassment is a lot of things; it is seldom anyone's first choice as a professional ploy. Imagine the conniving Meredith, hand on chin, contemplating her options: "Let's see. Do I bad-mouth him to the boss or do I sexually harass him? Hmm."

In moving the focus this way, though, the film suggests something important about the fallout from sexual harassment. Awareness of the problem has also emphasized the power shift between men and women, a shift accompanied by a great deal of anger as the rules of the office game change.

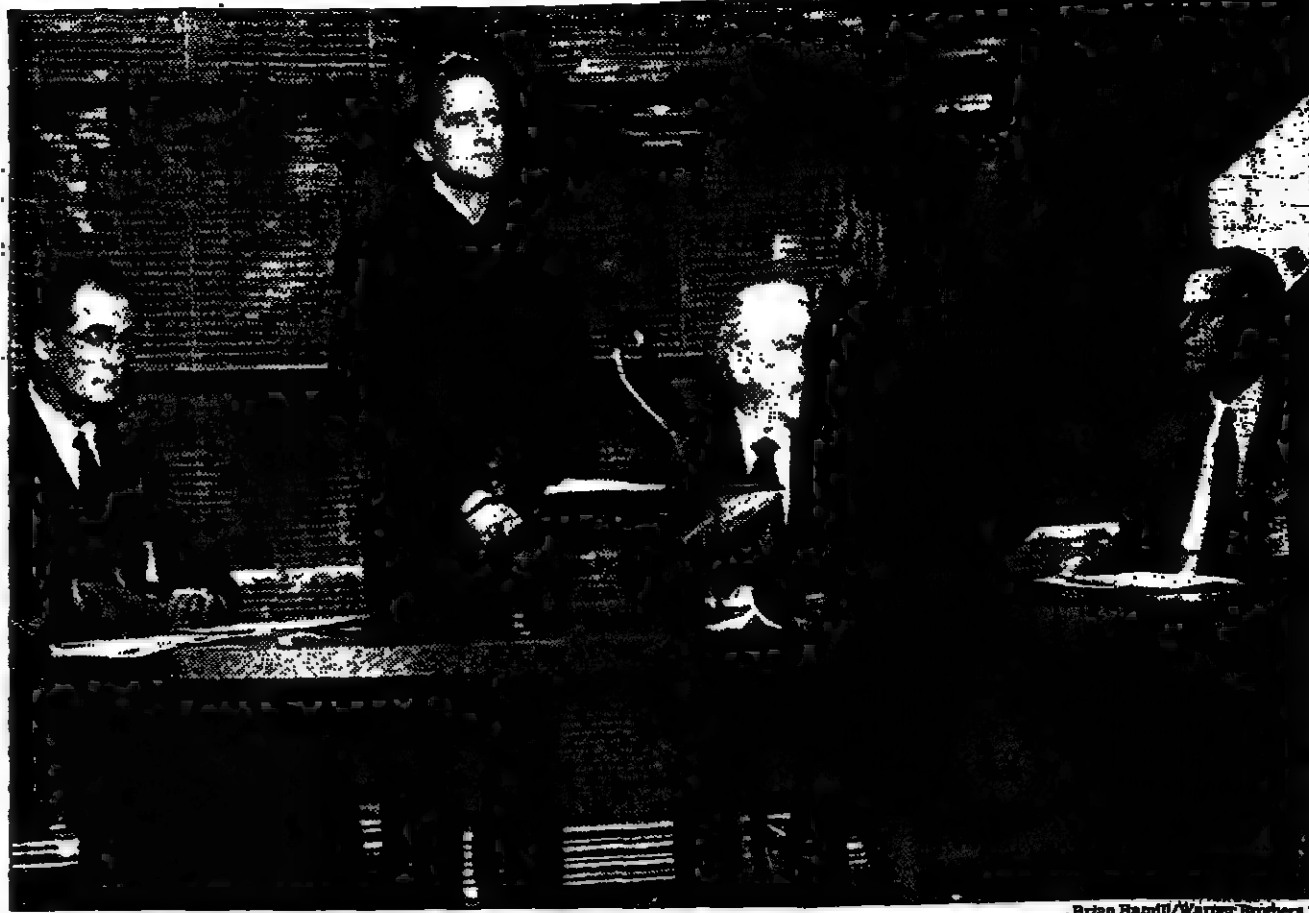
Tom loses a big promotion to Meredith. "This is a technical division," he says. "She doesn't know the difference between software and a cashmere sweater." Tom doesn't at this point realize how incompetent she is. Yet he becomes the blood brother of another Douglas character, the disgruntled white guy in last year's "Falling Down" who started shooting minorities because they dared to step on his turf.

The computer company's founder predicts that Tom will swallow his defeat, saying: "He'll get on the program. When push comes to shove, he doesn't have the guts." The whole film is set up to disprove this, to show that Tom is really a macho guy. When Meredith puts the moves on Tom and then lies and says he harassed her, he gets to play "Rocky," an underdog whose battle against the establishment is greeted on screen by swelling, inspirational music.

As Tom's lawyer (Roma Maffia) tells Meredith, "The only thing you have proven is that a woman in power can be every bit as abusive as a man." Meredith later admits she sees no problem with that. "I'm only playing the game the way you guys set it up," she tells Sanders. "I'm being punished for it." She says this as if there were no other rules to play by. In "Disclosure" there aren't.

There are other ambitious, successful women in "Disclosure," of course. The movie is smart enough to cover its tracks. But these other women are lightweight sops. The lawyer and an engineer — always called by her last name, Hunter — are presented as asexual, unglamorous, unthreatening. No sexy Meredith Johnson power suits for them. Another woman who becomes Tom's boss is competent, plain and older. As Ms. Tannen pointed out in her book about sex and language in the work place, a professional woman's attractiveness makes her more threatening to men.

Ms. Tannen describes the women in the novel "Disclosure" and the play "Oleanna" as examples of the



Edward Power, left, Michael Douglas, Donald Sutherland, Demi Moore and Dylan Baker in "Disclosure"—The unspoken mantra of the film is "Women in power are scary."

"woman as witch," setting off a man's "fear of being devoured by a woman he is attracted to." As she says, "Like a witch, a woman can lure a man with ... a pretense of weakness, then leap upon him and destroy him."

Designed to express just such male fears, "Disclosure" and "Oleanna" make certain that the central women are villains, false accusers, liars. These fictions leave no room for the confusion that surrounds so many real cases of sexual harassment. Instead, they allow audiences to vent their anger at the changing rules of power. Some men will express agreement; some women will be appalled; the films hope to become conversation pieces.

With Hollywood flash and dazzle, and high-tech computer images, "Disclosure" may gloss over its one-sided argument. The small-budget, two-character "Oleanna" doesn't have that luxury. Yet as charges of sexual harassment multiply in the news — among them Paula Jones's accusation against President Clinton and the Tailhook affair — it becomes clear that while harassment is al-

ways criminal, deciding when it has occurred is rarely as simple as it appears in the movies.

Ms. Mayer and Ms. Abramson's "Strange Justice" compiles convincing evidence to support Ms. Hill's claim that she was harassed. Their reporting suggests that Clarence Thomas's strategists treated her as the prototype of the scary professional woman.

"Strange Justice" says that Clarence Thomas's associates flipped two theories about Anita Hill: that she had been "romantically spurned" by Mr. Thomas and that she had been "professionally spurned" and denied promotions because her work was inferior. Mr. Thomas's supporters tried to create the image of a woman who didn't know a legal brief from a cashmere sweater, and who then resorted to a false charge of sexual harassment.

Why did Ms. Hill follow a supposed harasser from one job to another and keep in contact with him? The authors of "Strange Justice" answer, with a great deal of common sense, "because it was good for her career." In other words, she was

ambitious. As many women realized, but few said at the time of the hearings, to admit that baldly would have been disastrous, tantamount to appearing before the country as a witchy woman.

When Tom Sanders is harassed in "Disclosure," no one suggests he should quit his job just because his boss is abusing her position. Why should he move because someone else did him wrong? Yet many people wondered why Anita Hill didn't do just that. If the role reversal in "Disclosure" is illuminating, part of what it brings to light is the danger of a woman in Anita Hill's position admitting her ambition.

The anger unleashed by the Hill-Thomas hearings, from men and women on each side, is still swirling around. But movies like "Disclosure" and "Oleanna" offer the illusion that sexual harassment is simple and clear, with a hero and a villain, a problem and a solution. If the villain happens to be a scary, powerful woman, so much the better for the film. Nothing could get closer to the hidden fears the very words "sexual harassment" evoke.

MUSIC

Country Blues on Video

Three new videos offer today's listeners a vivid reminder of a profound legacy.

By JOHN MILWARD

When the recent hit "Loser" made Beck a star of the slacker set, the biggest surprise was that the tune's signature slide-guitar riff was derived from the Delta blues. New groups like G. Love and Special Sauce and the Keb' Mo' similarly show the contemporary influence of country blues, and these performers have a ready resource in the wealth of vintage blues reissued on compact disk.

Blues fans haven't always had it so easy. Indeed, the blues revival of the early 1960's was sparked by amateur gunshoes rediscovering the musicians who had recorded 78 rpm records and quickly faded into obscurity. In some cases, the detective work was surprisingly elementary. In 1928, Mississippi John Hurt recorded a song called "Avalon Blues"; 35 years later, he was found in Avalon, Miss. A more convoluted trail led to the Delta bluesman Son House, who was living in Rochester. The Rev. Gary Davis, whose roots were in South Carolina, was discovered performing on the streets of Harlem.

Through landmark appearances at the Newport Folk Festival, new recordings and other concert performances, these and a handful of other artists from the heyday of country blues in the 1920's and 30's showed how idiosyncratic styles could be drawn from a musical vocabulary that typically boiled down to three common chords. Three recent videos — two volumes of "Legends of Country Blues Guitar" and "Legends of Bottleneck Blues Guitar" — collect vintage clips that capture these acts of individual magic. (The videos were released by Vesta-

pol Productions and are distributed by Rounder Records.)

The first volume of "Legends of Country Blues Guitar" is a superb introduction to the subject and the best of the three videos. John Hurt, whose music combined a variety of folk styles, is seen on two selections from a mid-60's television show, "Pete Seeger's Rainbow Quest." Mr. Hurt's sprightly finger-picking style has influenced innumerable blues and folk guitarists; the singer-songwriter Bill Morrissey speaks for many when he says of his own technique, "I owe my right hand to Mississippi John Hurt."



Mississippi John Hurt—An influence on many guitarists.

Son House, a vital link between the bedrock Delta blues of Charlie Patton and the more ornate style of Robert Johnson, plays in a raucous manner that befits his volcanic voice. On a stylishly filmed and musically galvanizing 1965 performance of "Death Letter Blues," his right hand rises high above his steel-bodied National guitar before striking the strings with a ferocity that makes the bass notes roar. Unfortunately, a 1972 clip of "I Had A Woman in Hughes" finds him playing an out-of-tune guitar.

Josh White had a most atypical career, moving first from blues into spiritual tunes and finally polishing his rural-based style into a slick package readily accepted by folk fans. His performance of "Jelly Jelly" is as smooth as he is sexy. The clip of Big Bill Broonzy, whose long career bridged country blues and the urban Chicago style, has the look of a home movie, and while Mr.

Broonzy's vocals are rather feeble, his guitar work is as swinging as it is precise.

The Rev. Gary Davis closes the tape with a riveting version of his most doleful blues, "Death Don't Have No Mercy." Where most finger pickers use their thumb for the bottom three strings and two or three fingers for the treble strings, Davis uses just his thumb and forefinger. At the end of this song, when he instructs his guitar to "say the last thing, I'm tired of singing," those two fingers speak eloquently.

The second volume of "Masters of Country Blues" includes a home movie of Davis playing in the ragtime style, although his vocals are all but swallowed by a fat cigar that's clenched between his teeth. Bukka White's guitar work on "Abereen Mississippi Blues" justifies his claim that he patterned his style after the sound of a clattering train. The highlight, however, may be three times by the guitarist Sam Chatmon, who recorded in the 1930's with the Mississippi Sheiks. Chatmon's snapping bass lines and finely chiseled melodic riffs evoke the work of an underappreciated master of country blues, Tommy Johnson.

Practically all of "Legends of Bottleneck Blues Guitar" comes from the University of Washington Ethnomusicology Archives, and the lackluster production suffers in comparison to the more professional selections on the other two videos. But of special interest are four tunes by Mississippi Fred McDowell, a slide player discovered in 1959 by the folklorist Alan Lomax. McDowell used heavily accented bass notes and a tapping foot to anchor vocals that were punctuated by brittle riffs played with a bottleneck on his ring finger. The tape also features Mance Lipscomb playing his guitar with a pocketknife.

The three videos were assembled by the guitarist Stefan Grossman, who as a teen-ager studied with Davis. In a way, such teacher-student interactions continued the folk tradition of passing along songs and musical styles, and the musicians on these videos were among the last to develop from within regional schools instead of under the common sway of a national hit parade. Today, these legends have long since passed, and their video images are vivid reminders of a profound legacy.

INTERCOLLEGIATE

By WAYNE ROBERT WILLIAMS / EDITED BY WILL SHORTZ

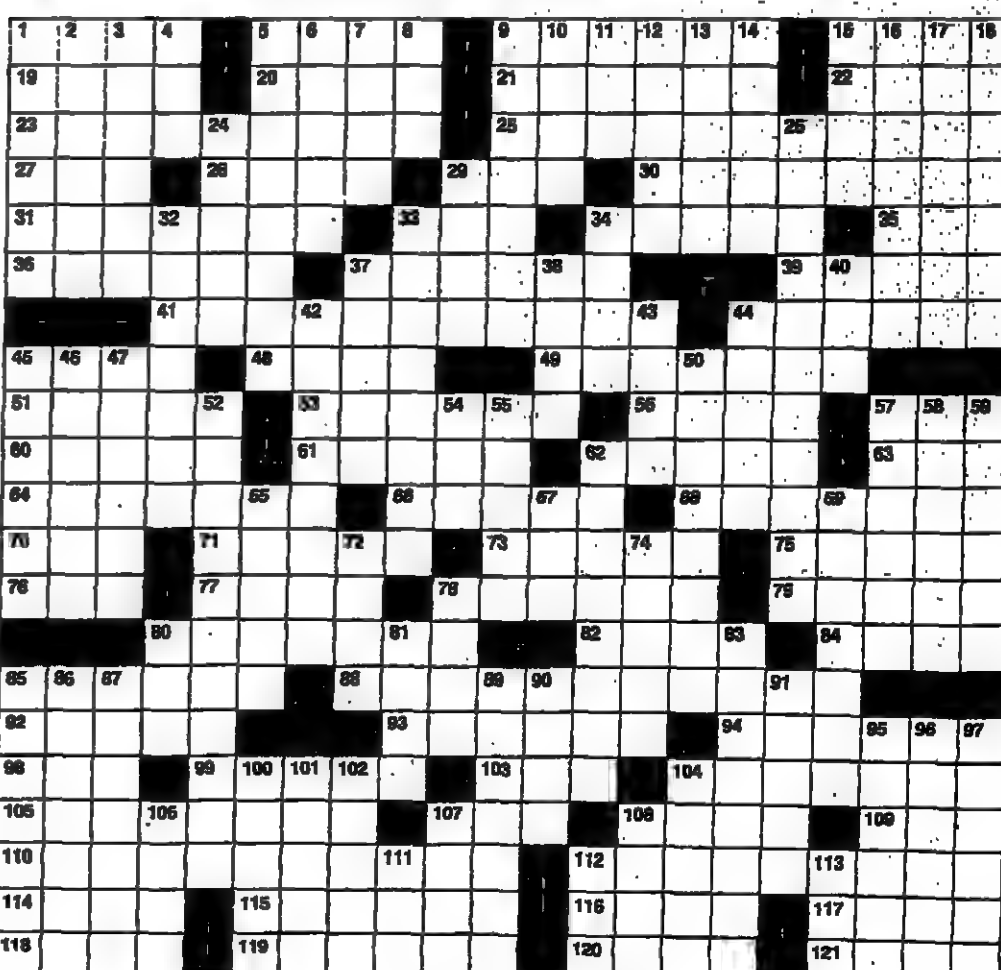
ACROSS

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- 3 "Now!"
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- 8 Common female middle name
- 9 Frequent court "figure"
- 10 The duck in "Peter and the Wolf"
- 11 Put in stitches
- 12 Severely pan
- 13 Spanish poet Federico García



ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

HEAD	TAPIS	DADAS	SIC
ELITE	ORION	ECOLE	MM
RESE	PIANO	STRIA	OPA
OEXCLAMATION	POINT	RAJ	
REMAN	PERCE	STLO	
SEME	ASS	FEARS	SACHER
HARPIST	BERRA	TRY	
ASSADS	POR	DIN	HIPPO
HYPO	VASNA	POSTHOPET	
ELAIR	ASA	OROS	ETC
FRY	ISTY	RAE	BID
TAL	DREI	DIE	ANSWER
WHORESTION	MARK	AFAIR	
ADUP	TEN	IDS	CRINGE
NAE	TAMES	DRINCON	
BAIRDS	TEXAS	SAY	LAENO
SAINT	TEARER	AILEEN	
SRI	RACHEL	CONMARACH	EL
TOV	ARTIS	ERUPT	RIATIS
ERE	HEANT	ATSEA	NIATIS
DAR	ADDIS	USERS	GLEE



The tongues are foreign but the hearts speak volumes

Volunteers from abroad communicate with patients with their eyes, touch — and wooden shoes, Sue Fishkoff reports

BEN Mulder is tall and handsome, with a quick laugh and an energetic manner. He speaks five languages and knows his Bible.

Mulder is a 62-year-old partner in a successful management-consultant firm in Amsterdam.

He also makes beds, cleans floors, and bathes and feeds chronically ill and disabled patients at Lichtenstaedter Hospital in south Tel Aviv.

Mulder is one of a half-dozen foreign volunteers spending three to six weeks helping the staff at Lichtenstaedter under the aegis of the voluntary organization Sarel.

Sarel ("Sherut L'Yisrael," or Volunteers to Israel), or Volunteers to Israel, was founded in 1982, during the Peace for Galilee operation, to bring foreign volunteers to military bases and settlements in Galilee.

The organization, staffed mostly by soldiers who choose this as their military service, has brought more than 49,000 volunteers here so far.

Most still serve at military bases, but the organization also sends people to several hospitals, including Sheba in Tel Hashomer and Hadassah-University Hospital in Jerusalem's Ein Kerem neighborhood.

For the past two years, Sarel has been sending volunteers to Lichtenstaedter Hospital, a long-term treatment and rehabilitation cen-

ter run since 1961 by Reuth Women's Social Service, one of the country's oldest nonprofit organizations.

At Lichtenstaedter, Sarel volunteers tend to the physical and mental needs of the patients, many of whom are chronically ill or severely disabled, from Holocaust survivors to injured soldiers.

They wash and feed the patients, take them on outings, play games with them and often just sit and talk, adding human warmth and interest to days that can seem interminable to the confined.

"They add so much to the hospital," says Malka Hollander, who oversees its volunteer program. "Even without knowing the language, they communicate with their eyes, with their touch. And the patients understand."

THIS IS Mulder's fifth six-week stint at the hospital since his first visit in November 1991, and it's clear the staff and patients wish he were a permanent fixture.

Last year, he brought several pairs of wooden shoes, borrowed from his wife and children. He and the other volunteers — Dutch, American and Canadian — put on a wooden-shoe dancing performance for the entire hospital and soon had the patients clapping and singing along.

Mulder's parents instilled in him the importance of volunteer



Ben Mulder feeds a woman whose sharp mind is trapped in a helpless body, at Tel Aviv's Lichtenstaedter Hospital. (Jeremy Feldman)

work as a young child, and he's followed their teaching ever since, passing on the same value to his own children.

He and his wife, a Jewish refugee from Nazi Germany, donate money to the poor and handicapped in many countries, often traveling to impoverished areas of Latin America, Africa and the Eastern bloc to hand over the money personally.

As he approached 60, Mulder decided to give time in addition to money. "Money is very simple to give, but to give your body is something else," he says. "I decid-

ed I wanted to give time to Israel."

Mulder had never been here before, and says there's no single reason why he chose this country. "It's because of the [Second World] war, I suppose," he muses.

Mulder was eight when World War II broke out, and he remembers his parents trying to help Jewish families in Amsterdam.

His three older brothers were rounded up in the street and sent to a forced-labor camp. As a result, he says, "I've always loved the Jewish people in Amsterdam,

and I've always loved Israel."

During his six-week stays at Lichtenstaedter, Mulder lives in the hospital dorm rooms, working mornings and most afternoons, but pitching in as needed. He finds time daily to study Hebrew and read from his German-language Bible, and tries to attend church services on Sunday in Jaffa.

Mulder describes himself as the product of a mixed religious background — part Catholic and part Protestant, and married to a Jew.

"The denomination isn't important. The belief in the God of Israel, of Abraham, Ya'acov and Isaac

is the basis, the source for all of us."

Mulder spends much of his time playing checkers and cards with a handful of wheelchair-bound patients: a young Russian immigrant wasting away from a degenerative disease, a young palsied woman whose sharp mind is trapped inside a helpless body. He speaks to them in German or English, his voice quiet and respectful.

It's a manner he uses in his professional life when called upon to settle management disputes.

"When there's a crisis in the company, it's always due to a lack

of harmony and caring," he says. "The management may be acting too high handed, not communicating with each other or the lower echelon staff. You can serve shareholders better by being humble than by feeling how important you are. I learned that from my parents."

When Mulder returns to Holland this month, he won't take much of a break from volunteer work. He's promised to cook Christmas and New Year's Day dinners for 200 poor people in Amsterdam.

WENDY DOOLE is a New Zealand grandmother on leave from her position teaching drama in Hawk's Bay to spend a month volunteering at Lichtenstaedter.

A devout Christian and member of the nondenominational sect Sea of Faith, she made her first visit here in 1991 on a tour led by the head of the world-religions department at her university.

"It was so fascinating, I felt I just had to come back," she says. "I felt the spirituality in the air. It touched something deep in me."

Doole learned about the Sarel volunteer program while visiting her daughter in England, where her grandchildren study in a Jewish day school "to have the experience of another culture," Doole says.

While on duty, Doole carries a notebook in which she scribbles key phrases in Hebrew and English.

She tries to practice with the patients, but says it's not really necessary. "Even though most of us don't speak Hebrew, the patients welcome us and 'talk' to us. It's not the language or hospital experience you need, it's humanity."

An equal-rights decision that flies in the face of some beliefs

LAW REPORT

ASHER FELIX LANDAU

In the Supreme Court, sitting as a High Court of Justice, before Deputy-President Justice Aharon Barak and Justices Ya'acov Kedmi and Dalia Dornier, in the matter of El Al Israel Airlines Ltd., petitioner, versus Yonatan Danilowitz and the National Labor Court, respondents (H.C. 721/94).

DANILOWITZ, a senior flight attendant with El Al, claimed for his male partner the same privileges the company accorded the reputed spouses of other employees. His claim was denied by the District and National Labor courts. (See *The Jerusalem Post*, March 14, 1994.)

El Al then petitioned the Supreme Court, sitting as a High Court of Justice, to set aside the National Court's ruling.

In delivering the first judgment of the court, Justice Barak noted at the outset that Danilowitz and his partner shared an apartment they had bought together.

Both the collective agreement and collective arrangements governing the relationship between El Al and its employees, he said, spoke of an employee's "partner (husband/wife)" or "reputed spouse as husband/wife." The question thus arose whether the agreement or arrangements envisioned only partners of the opposite sex.

However, Danilowitz had decided to rely in the High Court appeal only upon section 2 of the Employment (Equal Opportunities) Law, passed by the Knesset on January 2, 1992, under which

"(a) An employer shall not discriminate between his employees or those seeking employment by reason of sex, sexual orientation, personal status or their being parents; in any of the following respects: being accepted for work; conditions of work; advancement in work; professional qualification or refresher study; dismissal or severance pay. (b) For the purposes of subsection (a), discrimination also includes laying down irrelevant conditions. (c) Discrimination inherent in the nature or character of the office or duty shall not be regarded as such for the purposes of this section."

Justice Barak said that because Danilowitz did not raise the issue in the appeal, he would assume, without deciding the point, that the collective agreement and arrangements did not support Dan-

ilowitz's claim on a contractual basis.

Thus the court would confine itself to the questions of whether the above section did support his claim and, if so, the remedy to which he was entitled.

Equality was a basic value in Israeli jurisprudence, Justice Barak continued, as had been illustrated in several precedents, including Bergman, Agudat Derech Bretz, Abu-Hatzeira, Nevo, Efrat, Bavi and The Israel Women's Network (H.C. 98/69, *Selected Supreme Court Judgments* Vol. VIII, p. 13; H.C. 246/81, *ibid.*, p. 21; H.C. 507/81, *The Jerusalem Post* of February 20, 1982; H.C. 104/87, *The Jerusalem Post Law Reports*, p. 164; Efrat, H.C. 693/91, *The Jerusalem Post* of April 19, 1993; Bavi, H.C. 1000/92 *The Jerusalem Post* of March 21, 1994; H.C. 453,454/94, *Israel Women's Network*, *The Jerusalem Post* of November 21, 1994). It was part of this country's common law.

The principle of equality had also been specifically recognized in the Declaration of the Establishment of the State and in numerous statutes such as The Women's Equal Rights Law of 1951, the Employment Service Law of 1959 and others which he cited.

As explained in Yositof's case (C.R. 112/50, *Selected Supreme Court Judgments* (Supra), Vol. I, p. 174), the opposite of equality was discrimination, which meant an unfair, unjust and arbitrary attitude.

The test as to whether El Al's attitude to Danilowitz was equal or discriminatory, he continued, was whether the sexual difference was relevant to the matter at hand.

For example, the reason for granting a free flight ticket to the employee's companion was because they lived together in a joint home. The companion was the person he left on his flights and to whom he returned. That was also the purpose regarding a reputed spouse. The ticket was not given to strengthen the marriage bond.

Justice Barak held, therefore, that the only reason for denying Danilowitz the benefit referred to was sexual orientation. This was clearly discriminatory and seriously so. The fact that his companion was of the same sex had nothing to do with the performance of his duties.

El Al perhaps believed that Danilowitz's life-style was undesirable. However, discrimination was not to be tested by the wishes or attitudes of the discriminating party.

It was true that the principle of equality was not absolute, and discrimination sometimes could be justified on special grounds. However, since the discrimination now considered had nothing whatever to do with Danilowitz's duties, El Al had to advance very convincing grounds to justify it. In fact, they had advanced none.

He was fully prepared to assume that in the context of various groups in society, there could be a real distinction between a joint life of persons of different sex and that between persons of the same sex. However, in the context of the labor relations in El Al, that distinction did not exist.

After considering several precedents and legal texts, Justice Barak held that the proper course now was to read into the collective agreement and arrangements an addition recognizing that their provisions applied where the employee's "partner" was of the same or of the opposite sex. That solution would leave the contractual relationship between the parties unimpaired and would bring it into conformity with the 1992 Law.

Justice Barak proposed, therefore, that the petition be dismissed and El Al be ordered to pay Danilowitz's costs in the sum of NIS 10,000.

JUSTICE KEDMI dissented from his colleague. The Hebrew terms "ben zug" or "bat zug," he said, had a clear meaning in society from the birth of civilization until today, namely, a union of two persons of opposite sex.

That was the situation in this country and everywhere else. It was clearly proved in Genesis 1:27, "And God created man in his own image... male and female created He them."

These terms could be used only in the context of a "family" (*ibid.*, I, 28). It made no difference whether the couple could not establish a family, or whether they were married; the meaning of the terms was clear. Moreover, even if a couple adopted the term "zug," the meaning that term conveyed for society remained unaffected.

The above opinions, Justice Kedmi continued, were not based on a conservative religious approach; they were dictated by life and reality.

The legislature could change the meaning of the above terms only by stating its intention to do so in clear and express language. Nothing less would suffice.

The collective agreement and arrangements between El Al and its employees spoke of an employ-

ee's partner or reputed wife as "husband/wife." That was the parties' intention, correctly expressed.

Moreover, discrimination could exist only between equals, and the situation of Danilowitz and his partner was not at all equal to that of a man and woman living together in a union recognized by society as normal and permissible.

It was also unacceptable that a same-sex union should be recognized for the purpose of labor relations and not for other purposes such as taxation, personal status, nationality and the laws of evidence.

The "discrimination" complained of was only illusory. Justice Kedmi concluded. Every distinction in awarding privileges to employees involved some social stigma. The principle of equality

was not designed to eliminate that feature of labor relations.

Justice Kedmi proposed, therefore, that the petition be allowed and the judgment of the National Labor Court be set aside.

JUSTICE DORNER concurred with Justice Barak.

In her view, the issue before the court could not be resolved without considering the changes in the norms in Israeli society concerning homosexuality.

The result reached by Justice Barak did not derive, in her opinion, only from the 1992 Law, but from the principle of equality long accepted in labor law in this country. The cases of Nevo and The Women's Network (supra) provided examples of this development.

Thus the 1992 Law, she said,

did not introduce a change, but only expressed the existing situation. It was possible that if Israeli society had not to some extent accepted homosexuality, the 1992 Law would have to be construed as held by Justice Kedmi.

She then cited precedents and legal writings dealing with the advance in accepting homosexuality in England, the US, Canada and Europe, and showed that Israel had followed the same path. At one time such conduct was a criminal offense here; but no prosecution had ever been instituted. Later the penalty was reduced, and eventually the crime was abolished.

She accepted the thesis that a statute had to be construed in the light of its purpose. That purpose could be, for example, the encouragement of childbirth. Another

example of the construction of a statute in a similar context to conform to the legislative purpose was the National Labor Court's judgment in Ornan's case (see *The Jerusalem Post* of October 3, 1994).

In the present case, however, the fact that Danilowitz's partner was a man had no relevance to the benefit given by El Al.

She also proposed, therefore, that the petition be dismissed.

IN THE result, and by majority decision, the petition was dismissed, and an order made as proposed by Justice Barak.

Yitzhak Winder and Elyahu Ben-Yisrael appeared for El Al, and Oded Kalamaro and Shira Donowitz appeared for Danilowitz.

The judgments were given on November 30, 1994.

It's a bird, it's a plane, it's a disaster

BIRDS and aircraft do not make a good mix. Only recently, a plane at Ben-Gurion Airport had to make an emergency landing because a bird had been sucked into one of its engines.

Airport authorities have spent a lot of money to find ways to keep the birds, mostly gulls but also egrets and others, off the runways. They've tried dogs and sound effects, jeeps with sirens going ahead of taxiing aircraft and a host of other ideas. But the birds are still there.

One reason is the Hiriya garbage dump nearby. For more than two decades there has been talk about the need to remove this un-

EARTHLY CONCERNS

D'VORA BEN SHAUL

sightly, smelly and dangerous dump from the entrance to the city, but nothing has been done.

Some airport officials say it's almost a miracle that there hasn't been a tragedy. One official says he heaves "a sigh of relief every day that so far no plane has crashed because of a bird."

A number of people died in Australia in the late Seventies when a plane crashed into Botany Bay a few minutes after takeoff. A gull was in its intake vent. In 1975 a DC-10 crashed at New York's

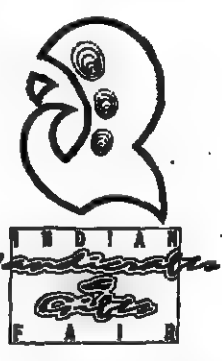
John F. Kennedy Airport when it collided with a flock of Canada geese. Recently, laughing gulls have become a problem there.

One experiment is based on the fact that the gulls, searching for beetle larvae, seem to avoid tall grass. JFK Airport now has stopped trimming lawns between the airstrips.

Here the gulls look for grubs, but they also congregate on the tarmac, which tends to be warmer by several degrees than the adjoining areas. They sit there until a plane takes off or lands.

There seems to be no solution to the problem, but it would certainly help if the Hiriya dump were closed or covered over.

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BUSINESS & FINANCE

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1994

Supply of unsold housing jumps 24.7%

THE supply of unsold housing shot up 24.7 percent in the third quarter of the year, as the number of units for sale jumped 16.5% and only 169 more apartments were sold than in the previous quarter, the Central Bureau of Statistics reported yesterday.

The substantial increase in housing for sale reflected the large

number of new housing starts during the third quarter.

The lag between sales and the amount of available housing explains the recent moderation in housing price hikes.

The number of units for sale reached a record high 10,658.

Sales reached 3,889 units, a 4.5% rise over the previous quarter. At

JOSE ROSENFELD

the end of September, there were 6,769 unsold units, compared to 5,429 in the previous quarter.

Sales of apartments under construction increased, while sales of completed units fell. Sales of apartments of all sizes increased, except for three- and five-room

apartments.

During the third quarter, sales increased in the following cities: Ashdod, Ashkelon, Beersheba, Bnei Brak, Bat Yam, Hadera, Holon, Kfar Sava, Netanya, Petah Tikva, Rishon LeZion, and Ramat Hasharon.

Sales dropped in Jerusalem, Givatayim, Haifa, Rehovot, Ramat

Gan and Tel Aviv. In the rest of the country's 24 largest cities, sales were unchanged.

Some 80% of the 6,770 unsold units at the end of September were in the early stages of construction.

The bureau also reported that 39% of the unsold stock consisted of apartments of five rooms or more.

Osem Inv.,
Lohamei
Hageta'ot
sign deal

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

OSEM Investments, the owner of Mili Foods, and Kibbutz Lohamei Hageta'ot - which controls Tivall Vegetarian Food Products - yesterday signed an agreement to merge their frozen and chilled food subsidiaries into a new company.

Osem and Kibbutz Lohamei Hageta'ot will have an equal share in the new firm.

Mili is engaged in development and production of frozen and processed meat and poultry products, while Tivall develops and manufactures vegetarian main courses and snacks.

Osem said the merger is an important part of plans to expand into the frozen and chilled food field. Osem first entered the sector two months ago with the purchase of Mili from Miluot.

Last week Osem managing director Dan Propper said the company plans to establish a frozen food distribution and marketing chain which will include refrigerated trucks, agents, warehouses and branches.

Tivall general manager Gazy Kaplan said the deal completes the company's strategic plan to expand and diversify its products.

Tivall completed the first nine months of the year with a 30 percent growth in local market sales compared with the same period last year, reflecting the company's entrance into new fields. The firm recently started to produce new meat substitute products, as well as fish and vegetable products.

Tivall invested NIS 5m. last year in construction of a cold room and purchase of equipment for vegetable sorting.

Kaplan said the merger will help Tivall and Mili maintain a leading position in the frozen food sector. Sources in the food sector said Mili suffers from fierce competition from similar products distributed by International Food.

MKs keep funds from IAI in protest
at failure to implement recovery plan

EVELYN GORDON

THE Knesset Finance Committee yesterday approved NIS 30 million less than the Treasury had requested for Israel Aircraft Industries to protest the company's failure to implement a recovery plan.

"I want to warn both labor and management that if they don't reach an agreement [on how to implement the recovery plan], we will be even harder on them," chairman Gedalya Gal (Labor) said after the meeting.

The Treasury asked the committee to authorize an advance of NIS 174m. from the Defense Ministry to cover future orders.

Some NIS 100m. of this had already been advanced, but the Treasury wanted to extend the advance so the ministry would collect on it only in 1995.

The other NIS 74m. would have been new funds.

However, Gal said the committee warned IAI in February - when it granted the company government guarantees - that if it did not implement the recovery program it would effect future requests for assistance.

Now, he said, the committee was simply keeping its word. It therefore approved only NIS 144m. in advances.

Gal said the key element of the recovery plan which has not been implemented is one which would enable the company to either bring in strategic investors or go public.

This is critical, he said, because it would give the company access to sources of capital other than the

government.

However, labor and management have not been able to agree on how to implement this.

"This is a company with tremendous potential, but it doesn't have sufficient flexibility," Gal said.

The committee also updated income tax regulations governing who has to file a return.

Last year, any salaried employee earning up to NIS 290,000 a year was exempt from filing, as long as any income he earned outside his job was less than half his salary or NIS 150,000.

This year, however, anyone who earns up to NIS 330,000 a year is exempt from filing, as long as his outside income is less than half his salary, or NIS 170,000.



Gal: IAI has tremendous potential, but it doesn't have sufficient flexibility.

Bids for Bank Hapoalim tender due in March

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

INVESTORS interested in participating in the tender to purchase control of Bank Hapoalim are required to submit bids at the beginning of March, according to the tender conditions.

MI Holdings, the government-owned company in charge of the bank sale process, published advertisements in the newspapers today for the sale of between 20 percent and 40% of Hapoalim's

issued share capital.

Any party wishing to participate in the sale process must deposit \$20 million with the accountant general at the Finance Ministry.

The tender conditions are similar to those set in Bank Leumi's tender, which were published some six months ago.

Banking sources predict three

groups of investors will compete for controlling interest.

The first consortium is headed by the Renaissance group, which purchased one-third of Paz shares two months ago.

The group reportedly includes the Liberman-Zadik group, the Bronfman-Claridge group, businessman Harvey Kruger, foreign

investors organized by the US investment banking firm Lehman Brothers, and Dovrat Shrem brokerage firm in partnership with local investors.

The second consortium, which has not yet been finalized, is headed by businessman Eliezer Fishman and includes the US investment banking firm Bear Stearns.

A third consortium is headed by a US investment bank.

'Competition won't stop retail chains' growth

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

RETAIL chains are expected to continue growing, despite increased competition, according to a survey conducted by the Betucha brokerage firm.

Betucha's economists said the retail supermarket chains have not fully exploited the institutional market.

They said economic growth and a rise in standard of living contribute to retail chains' profitability. On the other hand, increased competition has reduced profits and forced many to increase efficiency and improve customer service.

Betucha predicts chains will continue to diversify

and invest in specialty shops and pharmacies.

The retail chains are also expected to increase their involvement in direct marketing via personal import and the establishment of direct ties with growers and manufacturers.

The opening of the local market to imports has forced firms to compete against foreign manufacturers, the economists noted.

They added that the chains' investment in logistic systems has improved their ability to independently distribute products, cutting down on distribution costs.

Zabar enters
meat market

ZABAR Salads has announced it is entering the kosher sausage and processed-meat production field.

It will present its meat products for the first time today during the Hotex-Kitex exhibition at the Tel Aviv Fair Grounds.

In the first stage, Zabar plans to specialize in the manufacture of popular products, like turkey and beef breast. Zabar said the meat products are manufactured in one of Shekem's processed meat manufacturing factories, where it has rented production lines.

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personnel will be available to
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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Cabinet approves Brodet as next Treasury director-general: The cabinet yesterday approved the appointment of Budget Director David Brodet as the Treasury's next director-general, starting January 1. It also approved his replacement by Ran Kroll.

The cabinet also approved the Treasury's proposal to locate the Free Export Processing Zone (FEPZ) in Liki, three kilometers northwest of Omer, near Beersheba. Shohat said the government will follow soon with a tender for the concession to run the zone. He added that the zone will bring 20,000 new jobs to the Negev, including to the Beduin. Absorption Minister Yair Tzaban opposed the proposal, saying such zones create conditions for the exploitation of workers.

In addition, the cabinet approved treaties with the Czech Republic and Russia for the prevention of double taxation.

Expropriation land for Carmel Tunnel approved: Finance Minister Avraham Shohat yesterday signed an order to expropriate the land necessary for building the Carmel Tunnel and its access roads. The affected areas consist of 64 dunams from Petah Hof Hacarmel, 162 dunams from Petah Ruppim and 121 dunams from Petah Hakiryot Junction.

Affected landowners who oppose the expropriation can send a written explanation to the Israel Lands Authority national director of expropriations within 30 days of the publication of the order. Those only requesting compensation for their lands should send their demands within two months of the order's publication. The project is expected to cost over \$100 million.

Wachs - Cellcom to employ 700 within two years: Within two years, the second cellular phone company, Cellcom, will directly provide employment to 700 people and hundreds more indirectly, Communications Ministry director-general Shalom Wachs said yesterday. Wachs said the switchboards, manufactured by Northern Telecom, will be fully maintained by Telrad - thus benefiting local industry.

Wachs reiterated his support for the need to cancel the paragraph in the Cellcom contract requiring it to provide an analog network for several thousand telephone subscribers who want to switch to Cellcom. He asked Cellcom officials to present a proposal that would turn the company's savings into benefits for Cellcom subscribers.

Tourist arrivals fell 21.7%: Tourist arrivals fell 21.7 percent last month to 156,600, the Central Bureau of Statistics reported yesterday. However, during the first 11 months of the year, 1,692,100 tourists visited, reflecting a 10% increase for the same period in 1993.

The number of tourists entering the country after visiting Jordan jumped 33% during that period to 82,700 from 62,100 last year. Similarly, the number of tourists entering the country after visiting Egypt increased 16% to 135,900, since the beginning of the year.

Adamim sells NIS 25.5 million mortgage portfolio to Mizrahi: Adamim Mortgage Bank has sold a NIS 25.5 million mortgage portfolio to United Mizrahi Bank, its parent company. The transaction represents Adamim's conclusion of its third mortgage portfolio sale. Earlier this year, the bank sold mortgage portfolios valued at NIS 45m. to Ganuel, Bank Hapoalim's provident fund company, and Tamar, Bank Discount's compensation fund.

Adamim said the sale is part of its rapid development over the last few years, reflected in a 50 percent growth in loans to the public in the first nine months of the year, the highest rise in the banking sector.

Japanese declare TASE an 'appropriate investment market': The Tel Aviv Stock Exchange has received notification from the Japanese Securities Dealers Association that it has been designated "an appropriate foreign investment market for general (individual and corporate) Japanese investors."

Court defers hearing on 056 phone line petition: The High Court of Justice yesterday deferred a hearing on a petition against the disconnecting of 056 phone lines, which provide pornographic services. The court said it wanted more information on how many people have subscribed to the service since subscription became mandatory, and how many asked to cancel the service when it was available to everyone unless they requested cancellation.

The petition, filed by Telad, charges that forcing people to subscribe instead of just picking up a phone will kill its business.

ITI licenses CompuPhone 2000 technology with Japanese firm: Integrated Technology Incorporated of Jerusalem announced it has agreed to license its CompuPhone 2000 technology with NMB Technologies of Japan. In addition, ITI said AT&T has outfitted its Atlantic telemarketing division with CompuPhones.

ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS

Patah (foreign currency deposit rates) (10.12.94)			
Currency (deposit for)	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS
U.S. dollar (\$250,000)	5.825	5.875	5.750
Pound sterling (£100,000)	4.875	5.375	5.125
German mark (DM 200,000)	4.375	4.500	4.750
Swiss franc (SF 200,000)	3.125	3.375	3.225
Yen (10 million yen)	0.750	0.875	1.125

(Rates vary higher or lower than indicated according to deposit)

Shekel Foreign Exchange Rates* (9.12.94)			
CHECKS AND TRANSFERS		BANKNOTES	
Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
U.S. dollar	3.3870	3.3870	3.3870
German mark	2.8970	2.8980	2.8980
Pound sterling	1.8580	1.8590	1.8590
French franc	4.8880	4.7322	4.7322
Japanese yen (100)	0.5527	0.5505	0.5505
Dutch florin	0.2625	0.2627	0.2627
Swiss franc	1.6909	1.7145	1.7145
Scandinavian	2.2391	2.2707	2.2707
Scandinavian	0.3987	0.4043	0.4043
Norwegian krona	0.4359	0.4421	0.4421
Finland mark	0.4843	0.4912	0.4912
Finland mark	0.5120	0.5206	0.5206
Canadian dollar	2.1842	2.1948	2.1948
Australian dollar	2.1882	2.2509	2.2509
S. African rand	0.8407	0.8525	0.8525
Bulgarian lev (10)	0.8218	0.8340	0.8340
Austrian schilling (10)	2.8903	2.7283	2.7283
Italian lira (1000)	1.8388	1.8647	1.8647
Japanese yen	—	—	—
Egyptian pound	—	—	—
Indian rupee	3.8182	3.8703	3.8703
Spanish peseta (100)	4.5851	4.6488	4.6488
—	2.2510	2.2523	2.2523

* These rates vary according to bank. ** Bank of Israel.

SOURCE: BANK LEUMI

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Maccabi Jerusalem shocks Galil

Maccabi TA easy winner in derby; Holon wins one for Klein

ARYEH DEAN COHEN

CALL them the Marathon Men. Coach Yoram Harush's Maccabi Jerusalem quintet, playing almost the entire game without substitutions, shocked Hapoel Galil Elyon in Kfar Blum last night, winning on a last-second shot by Joe Dawson, 89-87.

Elsewhere around the league, the Tel Aviv Derby turned out to be a dud as Maccabi Tel Aviv shook off a poor first half to race to a 93-81 home victory over Hapoel Tel Aviv. Hapoel Jerusalem made it a clean sweep for the capital by taking Maccabi Rishon LeZion, 83-77, behind Radenko Dovroski's 31 points; and Ralph Klein got his first win as coach of Hapoel Holon, a 99-83 laughter over Hapoel Haifa.

Also, Hapoel Eilat continued its recent solid showing, knocking off Bnei Herzliya 86-73; and Hapoel Giv'atayim buried the boys from Betar Ramat Gan 166-78. Maccabi Jerusalem 89, Galil Elyon 87 Jerusalem, which earlier in the season

looked like it was about to fall out of the league, took the north by storm early, racing to a 20-7 lead, and never trailed in the game.

But in the second half, Galil's Oded Katsuh hit a 3-pointer to tie it at 87. However, Joe Dawson retrieved a missed shot and put in the rebound to give Jerusalem the much-deserved victory, with its starting five playing virtually the entire game.

For Jerusalem (5-7), Dawson had 25 points and Sean Green 26, while Eli Balut contributed 15 and was dominating on the boards.

Galil's loss dropped them another game closer to the middle of the pack at 7-5, and fans are beginning to wonder whether Fani Gershon's club made the right moves in acquiring foreigners Darren Daye and Terry Dozier.

Even evergreen Mickey Berkowitz couldn't help Hapoel Tel Aviv get by its Big Orange rivals, but he sure tried. Trailing 31-16, Hapoel coach Zvika Sherf tried to slip Maccabi a Mickey, and Berkowitz led his fast-breaking teammates to a 21-2 spurt along with Ofer Fleischer to give them a shocking 37-33 halftime lead.

Then it was Maccabi's team to go streaking. Led by Norris Coleman and Jauchee (33 points), Maccabi simply put the redshirts away, with Berkowitz spending far too much time on the bench and Fleischer in foul trouble.

In the end, the fight in the stands was more interesting to watch than the game as Maccabi (11-1) opened up even more breathing room at the top of the league and Hapoel falls to 7-4.

Hapoel Jerusalem 84, Maccabi Rishon LeZion 83. Jerusalem continued to be hot at home, led by Dovroski and Papi Turgeman (22 points) and a fine game as floor general. Jerusalem led virtually throughout the contest, and some last-minute foul-shooting problems by Fabian Lippman distracted from his otherwise fine game.

Dovroski had four 3's as part of his 31, and Jerusalem's Jonathan Dazell successfully shut down Rishon's Gerald Paddio.

For Rishon (9-3), James Gully had 23, but Rishon ended up with another defeat and continued its downward spiral.

Hapoel Eilat 86, Bnei Herzliya 73. Eilat (8-4) continued its rise towards the top of the league with a convincing

home victory over the inconsistent Herzliya club. Adi Rosenberg's 21 points and Andrew Kennedy's 17 were the difference in a one-sided affair that saw the southerners lead by 18 in the first half. Herzliya stands at 7-5.

Hapoel Holon 99, Hapoel Haifa 83. Not even playing a radius game because of the unruly behavior of its fans, Hapoel Holon, which finally recovered after a calamitous start, secured a seven-point lead. Adi Gordon's fast breaks and an improved defense were the key in Holon's getting a debut win for Klein as coach.

Tonight Hapoel Gvat meets Maccabi Ramat Gan to close out the 12th round of play.

National Basketball League

	W	L	Pct.
1. Maccabi Tel Aviv	11	1	.917
2. Maccabi Rishon	11	3	.786
3. Hapoel Jerusalem	8	4	.667
4. Hapoel Haifa	8	4	.667
5. Hapoel Eilat	8	4	.667
6. Bnei Herzliya	7	5	.583
7. Hapoel Holon	7	5	.583
8. Maccabi Rishon	6	6	.500
9. Hapoel Haifa	6	6	.500
10. Hapoel Tel Aviv	5	7	.417
11. Hapoel Giv'atayim	2	10	.167
12. Hapoel Gvat	2	10	.167
13. Betar Ramat Gan	0	12	.000

* - Hapoel Tel Aviv has been penalized four points for financial irregularities.

'Shame on England'

SYDNEY (Reuters) - Team manager Keith Fletcher said England should be "ashamed" after its second crushing defeat in two days by a team of young cricket novices.

Fletcher expressed his despair following the Australian Institute of Sport Cricket Academy's humiliating six-wicket victory with almost seven overs to spare at North Sydney Oval.

"I'm ashamed about this and I'm sure the players are too," Fletcher said.

"The players are disappointed and there's a deathly hush in the dressing room."

The Academy side, featuring several teenagers and only five players with first-class experience, beat England by five wickets on the same ground on Saturday.

England scored 245 for seven in 50 overs on Sunday, captain Michael Atherton top-scoring with 95 and Mike Gatting hitting 62.

But the Academy treated that target with contempt. Opener Ryan Campbell, who had not been called upon to bat the previous day, got the innings off to a flying start with 57 off 45 balls and then Brad Hodge smashed an unbeaten 96 in 97 balls to seal the win.

Shaq struts his stuff past Hawks

ORLANDO (AP) - Shaquille O'Neal dominated at both ends of the court Saturday night, scoring 33 points and grabbing 13 rebounds to lead the NBA's hottest team, the Orlando Magic, to a 109-98 triumph over the Atlanta Hawks.

The victory was the 13th in the last 14 games for Orlando, which improved the league's best record to 15-3.

Anfernee Hardaway had 22 points for the Magic, which broke the game open by outscoring Atlanta 27-11 in the last nine minutes of the third quarter.

Mookie Blaylock had 15 points for Atlanta, which had won four of its previous five games.

Kalicki 107, 76ers 103. Patrick Ewing, who missed most of

EASTERN CONFERENCE

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Orlando	15	3	.833	
New York	11	6	.647	3.5
Boston	8	11	.421	7.5
Washington	6	9	.400	7.5
Philadelphia	7	11	.389	8
New Jersey	8	13	.381	8.5
Atlanta	4	12	.250	10

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Indiana	12	5	.706	
Cleveland	11	8	.579	1
Charlotte	9	9	.500	3
Chicago	8	9	.500	3.5
Detroit	8	10	.444	4.5
Atlanta	6	11	.353	5
Milwaukee	6	12	.333	5.5

the third quarter because of foul trouble, hit two crucial hook shots down the stretch and finished with a season-high 28 points and 15 rebounds at Madison Square Garden.

Ewing had 10 points in the final quarter and scored three straight baskets for the Hawks to give them the lead for good.

Nets 106, Celtics 96. PJ Brown hit four baskets as host New Jersey, the NBA's second worst shooting team (.436), hit its first 10 shots and built a 31-11 lead.

Kenny Anderson had 22 points and 15 assists and Derrick Coleman added 16 points and 15 rebounds as the Nets won for only the second time in eight games and ended a four-game home losing streak.

Suns 103, Timberwolves 89. Rookie Wesley Person scored seven of his 25 points during a 17-1 run in the fourth quarter as visiting Phoenix remained perfect against Minnesota, winning all 22 meetings.

Doug West and Winston Garland each scored 20 points for the Wolves, who extended their club-record home losing streak to 13 games, dating to last season.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS:
New York 107, Philadelphia 103
New Jersey 106, Boston 96
Orlando 109, Atlanta 98
Cleveland 87, Detroit 79
Indiana 117, Miami 103
Phoenix 103, Minnesota 89
Milwaukee 106, Chicago 103
Dallas 99, Charlotte 86
San Antonio 108, Houston 96
Denver 111, Washington 89
LA Lakers 126, Utah 113
Sacramento 104, Golden State 94
Seattle 132, LA Clippers 127 1/2 (OT)

Cavaliers 87, Pistons 79. Chris Mills scored 17 points, including the final five of the clinching 13-3 run, as Cleveland beat injury-riddled Detroit.

Detroit, which lost its sixth consecutive road game, had just nine players - and only one of its top five scorers - in uniform. Lindsey Hunter (broken foot) and Oliver Miller (broken hand) were placed on the injured list earlier in the day, and Joe Dumars (bronchitis) and Grant Hill (flu) did not make the trip.

Lakers 120, Jazz 113. Sedale Threatt, in his first start of the year, scored a season-high 38 points and Cedric Ceballos added 27 as Los Angeles handed Utah its third straight home loss.

Mavericks 99, Hornets 86. Jamal Mashburn scored 31 points and Jim Jackson added 20 as host Dallas earned its ninth victory of the season - a total the Mavericks didn't reach until April 5 last season.

WESTERN CONFERENCE

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	12	6	.667	
Utah	10	8	.556	1.5
Denver	11	6	.579	1.5
Portland	9	7	.563	2
San Antonio	8	9	.471	3.5
Minnesota	3	15	.167	9

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Phoenix	13	5	.722	
Seattle	12	6	.667	1
LA Lakers	11	7	.611	2
Sacramento	10	7	.588	2.5
Portland	8	7	.533	3.5
Golden State	8	10	.444	5
LA Clippers	2	17	.105	11.5

Zohar, Rosenthal arrive

DEREK FATTAL

ANTWERP'S Itzik Zohar and Tottenham Hotspur's Ronnie Rosenthal hurried straight from Ben Gurion airport yesterday to join their national soccer squad colleagues in preparation for Wednesday's critical Group 1 European Nations' Cup competition qualifier against Romania.

This is Zohar's first call up to the squad since his summer transfer to the Belgian side. Zohar scored a superb solo goal in Antwerp's 2-0 win over this weekend against Mechelen.

Meanwhile Rosenthal finally notched his first full match this season on Saturday in the club's win over Sheffield Wednesday.

Ironically, Rosenthal received his call-up orders because his Romanian teammates at Tottenham, George Popescu and Ilie Dumitrescu, had flown off to their squad's training camp in Cyprus.

National coach Shimon Scharf was delighted with Zohar's contribution during yesterday's training session. Nevertheless the former Maccabi Tel Aviv star is not guaranteed a place in the opening lineup on Wednesday, as Ronnie Levy remains the favorite to step into the shoes of the suspended Tal Ben-Haim.

Scharf's counterpart, Anghel Iordanescu, is still uncertain whether injured attacker Florin Raducioiu will be fit.

The Romanian team is due to land in Israel today.

SCOREBOARD

BRITISH SOCCER - Premier League: Liverpool 0, Crystal Palace 0. Division One: Luton 0, Derby 0.

The Sports Pages are edited by Joe Hoffman

Israel manages nary a racket against Dutch

HEATHER CHAIT

IN THE first bid to prove their competence after Amos Mansdorf's retirement, Israel's young tennis team failed miserably.

The hosts went down 2-0 to Holland in the final of the Promotion Division of the European Men's Team Championships in Tel Aviv yesterday. With the win, the Dutch are guaranteed a spot in next year's Champions Division.

An atmosphere of despondency descended on the Hapoel Club yesterday as first Eyal Erlich and then Israel's top player Eyal Ran were defeated. With the clearcut result, the two captains agreed to forgo the doubles rubber.

Erlich, replacing Gilad Bloom as Israel's No. 2, fought determinedly against Holland's Roger Wassen, but lost 6-2, 6-1.

Erlich was broken twice in each

set as the lithe Wassen, with a ranking of 421 against Erlich's 490, set the pace from the baseline and pressured Erlich into unforced errors.

Although Holland's Fernon Wibier had a slight superiority over Ran on paper (213 against Ran's 227), the outcome difference was enormous. Ran was broken in his first service game and Wibier never looked anything but in control, cruising to a 6-3, 6-2 win.

Significantly, the teams from Holland, Switzerland and Belgium sent their second best teams while Israel, faced with no choice, fielded its current top players.

At the bottom end of the draw, Cyprus was the unlucky team to be demoted to next year's Qualifying Division after losing 2-0 to Bulgaria.

Browns hold off Cowboys, 19-14

IRVING (AP) - Cleveland's Eric Turner tackled Dallas' Jay Novacek just inches from the goal line on the final play Saturday, enabling the Browns to hold off the Dallas Cowboys 19-14 and a virtually assure themselves of a playoff berth.

Quarterback Troy Aikman led Dallas 47 yards in the final minute, culminating on a short pass play to Novacek. The tight end seemed to

slip as he caught the pass and Turner made the tackle. Time expired before the Cowboys could run another play.

Earlier Saturday, Jason Hanson kicked four field goals, the game clincher a 23-yarder with 3:02 remaining, to help the Detroit Lions to an 18-7 victory over the New York Jets.

The Browns intercepted two Aikman passes, sacked him twice, and recovered a critical fumble.

Cleveland (10-4), which got four field goals from Matt Stover, will get one AFC wild card spot if Denver

Heisman Trophy winners

1935 - Jay Berwanger, Chicago, HB
1936 - Larry Kelley, Yale, E
1937 - Clint Frank, Yale, HB
1938 - Davey O'Brien, TCU, QB
1939 - Nile Kinnick, LSU, HB
1940 - Tom Harmon, Michigan, HB
1941 - Bruce Smith, Minnesota, HB
1942 - Frank Sinkwich, Georgia, HB
1943 - Angelo Bertelli, Notre Dame, QB
1944 - Les Horvath, Ohio State, QB
1945 - Doc Blanchard, Army, HB
1946 - Glenn Davis, Army, HB
1947 - John Lujack, Notre Dame, QB
1948 - Frank Walker, SMU, HB
1949 - Leon Hart, Notre Dame, E
1950 - Vic Janowicz, Ohio State, HB
1951 - Dick Kazmaier, Princeton, HB
1952 - Billy Vessels, Oklahoma, HB
1953 - John Lattas, Notre Dame, HB
1954 - Alan Ameche, Wisconsin, FB

1955 - Howard Cassady, Ohio State, HB
1956 - Paul Hornung, Notre Dame, QB
1957 - John David Crow, Texas A&M, HB
1958 - Pete Dawkins, Army, HB
1959 - Billy Cannon, LSU, HB
1960 - Joe Bellino, Navy, HB
1961 - Ernie Davis, Syracuse, HB
1962 - Terry Baker, Oregon State, QB
1963 - Roger Staubach, Navy, QB
1964 - John Huie, Notre Dame, QB
1965 - Mike Garrett, Southern Cal, TB
1966 - Steve Spurrier, Florida, QB
1967 - Gary Beban, UCLA, QB
1968 - OJ Simpson, Southern Cal, TB
1969 - Steve Owens, Oklahoma, HB
1970 - Jim Plunkett, Stanford, QB
1971 - Pat Sullivan, Auburn, QB
1972 - Johnny Rodgers, Nebraska, FB
1973 - John Cappelletti, Penn State, HB
1974 - Archie Griffin, Ohio State, HB

1975 - Archie Griffin, Ohio State, HB
1976 - Tony Dorsett, Pittsburgh, HB
1977 - Earl Campbell, Texas, FB
1978 - Billy Sims, Oklahoma, HB
1979 - Charles White, Southern Cal, TB
1980 - George Rogers, S Carolina, HB
1981 - Marcus Allen, Southern Cal, TB
1982 - Herschel Walker, Georgia, HB
1983 - Mike Rozier, Nebraska, TB
1984 - Doug Flutie, Boston College, QB
1985 - Bo Jackson, Auburn, TB
1986 - Vinny Testaverde, Miami, QB
1987 - Tim Brown, Notre Dame, WR
1988 - Barry Sanders, Oklahoma, RB
1989 - Andre Ware, Houston, QB
1990 - Ty Detmer, Brigham Young, QB
1991 - Desmond Howard, Michigan, WR
1992 - Gino Torretti, Miami, QB
1993 - Charlie Ward, Florida State, QB
1994 - Rashaan Salaam, Colorado, RB

1995 - Rashaan Salaam, Colorado, RB

ROCKY MOUNTAIN PIONEER - Rashaan Salaam, shown here in action against Texas, is the first Coloradan to win the Heisman Trophy.

1995 - Rashaan Salaam, Colorado, RB

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DRIVE CAREFULLY!!



Histadrut Chairman Haim Ramon (center) confronts angry labor council workers who disrupted an executive meeting at Histadrut headquarters in Tel Aviv yesterday. (Hanoach Grazilky/Israel Sun)

Ramon calls in police after violent demo at Histadrut HQ

MICHAEL YUDELMAN

HUNDREDS of labor council workers held a violent demonstration at Histadrut headquarters in Tel Aviv yesterday, during which they broke into the Histadrut's executive meeting, leading Chairman Haim Ramon to call in police to disperse them.

The demonstration, following the breakdown of the negotiations last week over the dismissals of and severance fees for some 700 workers, began with the staging of a "funeral" for the Histadrut and labor councils on the lawn of the labor federation headquarters. The workers were demanding to reduce the number of people to be fired and to improve the severance terms.

The workers were infuriated by the warning letter they had received from Personnel Chairman Meir Gatt in advance of the demonstration, which said he would not allow them into the building and charge them for any damage done.

"The Histadrut belongs to all the workers and not to a mere handful of functionaries entrenching themselves in their offices," labor council union chairman Haim Haliwa said.

Then the workers began charging towards Ramon's bureau on the fifth floor, breaking the glass doors leading to the executive offices and smashing Ramon's bureau door with a large wooden bar. These doors had been bolted shut, in anticipation of the demonstration.

The demonstrators then broke into the executive meeting hall next door, and some of them got on the table, closing in on Ramon and the executive members in a threatening manner.

"We were all pushed into the far corner of the room, shielding Ramon with our bodies," executive member Binyamin Gonen said

afterwards. Gonen noted that the precedent of the Histadrut leadership calling in the police to break up a demonstration by the Histadrut's own workers is a dangerous one "because now what's to stop any man from calling in the police when his workers demonstrate?"

He added that Ramon should have gone out and talked to the workers.

"Ramon!" one of the demonstrators cried out, "we loved you, we elected you and made you the strongest man in the Histadrut. Think of what you are doing, look how many families you have destroyed, and sober up before it's too late!"

Ramon and a number of executive members managed to get out of the meeting room and closeted themselves in Ramon's office, re-

fusing to talk to the workers' representatives. Ramon called the police, but had apparently cooled down by the time they arrived. He asked that no one be arrested and did not file any complaints.

He said the retirement terms offered the dismissed workers were "among the most generous in the country, except for those given the military industries, but they are demanding severance fees of 330% to 400%. That is a brazen and unjustified demand, after we had already signed an agreement with them. We will not give in to this behavior and will not exceed the severance agreement for the rest of the Histadrut workers."

The workers' representatives then went up to the Histadrut Parliament hall, where they held a noisy meeting with Trade Union Section Chairman MK Amir Peretz, and announced that all the agreements reached until now with the Histadrut leadership are null and void.

Gov't gives in on Druse funding

JOSE ROSENFELD

WITH the clock ticking away towards a no-confidence vote, Finance Minister Avraham Shohat yesterday agreed to the striking Druse and Circassian leaders' demand to provide their communities with NIS 250 million next year.

At a meeting yesterday in Shohat's office, attended by the police and education ministers, the Interior Ministry's director-general and the heads of Druse and Circassian councils, the government agreed to implement all the past decisions to upgrade the conditions in Druse and Circassian localities to the level existing in Jewish development towns.

The government agreed to establish a committee including representatives of the government, the Union of Local Authorities, and the Druse, to study the development requirements in the Druse and Circassian communities and make recommendations for a long-term program to bring them on a par with Jewish localities. The committee will be asked to present its findings by February 15, and is expected to recommend projects totaling NIS 1 billion.

The sides agreed that the government will add NIS 50m. to the NIS 100m. already allocated to the Druse in the 1995 budget. In addition, the Druse will receive NIS 100m. from the Union of Local Authorities' Economic Corporation, which is funded by the government.

The funding criteria for the Druse communities will be reviewed and will be adjusted to the

existing levels for Jewish development towns. Moreover, the government will give the Druse and Circassian localities the same incentives that apply to neighboring Jewish towns, including national priority status.

The agreement will be presented next week to the cabinet for its approval, and to the Knesset Finance Committee thereafter.

A Likud spokesman said that the faction will decide this morning whether or not to go ahead with its proposed no-confidence motion on the economic plight of the Druse in light of the agreement.

It was not clear whether Tsomet and the NRP would proceed with their no-confidence motion.

Last week, six members of the blocking majority said they would join the opposition in the vote if the government failed to reach an accord with the Druse. The six votes would have been enough to defeat the government.

Youssef Kabalan, head of Beit Jann local council in the Galilee, said: "It was an historic agreement."

Kabalan, who was instrumental in drafting the accord, said the agreement had been approved unanimously by all the Druse and Circassian local council heads.

"I hope this agreement will now lead to the quality the Druse and Circassians have been fighting for and which they deserve after so many years of neglect," he said.

David Rudge contributed to this report.

Palestinians: Expropriation in Jerusalem violates accord

BILL HUTMAN

A LEADING Palestinian official in Jerusalem yesterday charged Israel with recently expropriating Arab land in the city, in violation of the accords between the two sides.

Khalil Tuftakji, of the Palestinian Geographic Society, charged that 2.5 square kilometers was expropriated from residents and the Moslem Waqf in Beit Safafa for construction of new roads.

The roads would take up the little remaining land in the neighborhood left for housing development, he added.

"Israel is continuing its policy of trying to turn Jerusalem into a united city only under its control," Tuftakji said, at a Hebrew University seminar sponsored by the Isra-

el-Palestine Center for Research and Information.

A municipal official confirmed that land from the Arab neighborhood in south-east Jerusalem was recently expropriated, largely for the construction of the new east-west highway, Road No. 4.

"These new roads are cutting apart village land, leaving residents with little land for their own needs," the official said.

The official noted, however, that the Waqf and landowners were compensated for the land.

Palestinian officials have maintained that their agreeing to postpone talks on Jerusalem's future was conditioned on Israel not expropriating land for development in the city's Arab neighborhoods.

Yassin to Hamas: Reveal Sa'adon grave

JON IMMANUEL

JAILED Hamas leader Sheikh Ahmed Yassin said yesterday that those who knew where Ilan Sa'adon, the soldier who was kidnapped and murdered in 1989, is buried should release his body to his family.

Members of Sa'adon's family, along with attorney Amir Avrahami, visited Yassin in Ashmuret Prison. After initial tension, Yassin said, "Hamas should reveal the place of Ilan Sa'adon's grave with-

out waiting for something in return." Specifically, he said the return of Sa'adon's body should not be linked to his release.

Sa'adon's sister and mother both said they had difficulty restraining their feelings towards Yassin, whom they consider Ilan's murderer.

"I don't believe him, but what

could I do," Gilbert Sa'adon, his mother said.

Avrahami said Yassin said he is willing to repeat his call on television and signed his name to a written declaration: "My brothers from Hamas. Those who have any connection with the disappearance of the body of the soldier Ilan Sa'adon, I advise you to reveal its location to ease the pain of the unfortunate family, without any conditions or exchange."

Bnei Akiva head: attacks Army Radio

HERB KEINON

THE head of Bnei Akiva has called upon members due to go into the army to apply for positions on Army Radio.

"There is only one unit in the army that has no religious Jews - Army Radio," Elhanan Glati wrote in a circular posted at Bnei Akiva branches throughout the country. "We are everywhere, in the most elite units. But among the 60 soldier journalists on Army Radio, there is not one religious soldier," he said.

Moshe Shlonsky, the Army Radio commander, sharply disputed Glati's findings. "The head of Bnei Akiva's facts are just not correct," Shlonsky said in a statement. "Today, there are six people wearing kippot at Army Radio."

arrangements are in place. It doesn't cause a panic."

Three Kfar Darom residents have been killed by terrorists since 1992. One of the victims, Rabbi Shimon Biran, was killed at the entrance to the institute in May 1992.

The Torah and Land Institute helps provide halachic solutions to agricultural questions that arise in the Gush Katif moshavim.

Vandals break into institute across from Kfar Darom

HERB KEINON

THREE men broke into the Torah and Land Institute across the street from Kfar Darom in Gaza yesterday, vandalizing an experimental green house, stealing one computer and damaging another.

Kfar Darom residents said that three men, whose tracks lead to Deir el-Balah, cut through a security fence around the institute a few meters from an IDF outpost.

Yossi Hadad, who works at the institute and lives in Kfar Darom,

said the break-in has not caused panic among Kfar Darom residents.

"Kfar Darom residents have faith in God, and also in the soldiers who watch over our settlement," Hadad said. "We are armed, and there are constant IDF patrols. What this type of thing does is just make us want to be more careful that all the security

Shamgar defends Barak, calls for deterrent punishment

SUPREME Court President Meir Shamgar yesterday criticized those who have been attacking his deputy, Justice Aharon Barak, saying that such personal attacks damage the court's ability to function.

After a lecture to Haifa University law students on the occasion of International Human Rights Day,

Shamgar was asked about the criticism leveled at Barak.

"Criticism of the court must be to the point. This is certainly legitimate. Attacking the personality of a particular justice, however, is not. I don't accept this kind of criticism. It is unacceptable and damages the court's freedom of

action," Shamgar said. In his lecture, Shamgar discussed crime and the need for deterrent punishment.

"Without deterrence," he said, "there is no effective punishment, and without effective punishment, society becomes an incubator for corruption and violence." (lim)

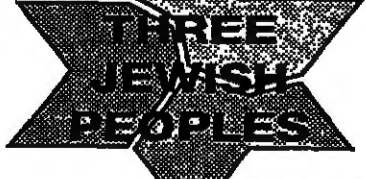
Calvin and Hobbes

BY BILL WATTERSON



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Prisoner serving life-sentence for murder appeals for furlough

RAINE MARCUS

by the president after the prisoner had served several years of the sentence, upon the recommendation of the Justice Ministry. Once a sentence is fixed, a prisoner is allowed out on furloughs after serving a quarter of the sentence.

But President Ezer Weizman

has fixed only a handful of murderers' sentences since taking office. He has said on many occasions he doesn't believe fixing or commuting sentences is necessarily in the public interest.

Beginning in August, a new law will enable district court judges trying murder cases to issue fixed sentences.

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